

Dairy Goat *Journal*

MORE THAN A MAGAZINE—
It's an institution, a service



—Photo by Irving Conklin.

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BLEATINGS



By CORL A. LEACH

WEALTH

James Bannister, editor of The National Rabbit Raiser and Cavy Breeder, of Bellflower, Calif., wrote an editorial of unusual merit which he gives us more than hearty approval to reprint and to alter for the situation. It has been widely reprinted throughout the entire English-speaking world. We urge that you read it, not once but several times—get good and mad and do something about it!

Any elementary student of sociology knows that all wealth comes from the sea or the soil.

Goat and rabbit raisers are creators of wealth.

Real estate agents are not creators of wealth. They only redistribute wealth.

Strangely enough, a major foe of the goat industry today is the narrow-minded, short-sighted real estate lobby. Narrow-minded because all it can see is the immediate profits for its members. Short-sighted because in continuously driving out the enterprises which produce wealth, it is slowly but surely driving many communities toward economic suicide.

Let's cite the horrible example of what is now taking place in Southern California. It has its counterpart in many other sections—probably in your own town, wherever you may be.

Practically the entire arable and productive section of Southern California lies between the desert, the mountains, and the ocean. A few years ago this entire terrain of valleys and highlands was a vast patchwork of truck gardens, citrus groves, and small ranches devoted to goats, poultry, rabbits, swine and cattle. But the influx of people from the East during and since the war has changed all that. The real estate people and the builders went hog wild.

Down came the orange trees! The Japanese and Mexican truck gardeners were uprooted and told to get jobs in factories! Livestock and poultry breeders were shoved back and back.

The unfairness of the modus operandi should be immediately obvious to the simplest souls. Doakes has a large and profitable goat dairy—45 miles from the city proper yet within the city limits. To all intents and purposes he is in the country, following a rural pursuit. But Zilch, a real estate promoter suddenly buys a tract of land across the street, dirt cheap. He causes to be erected 150 homes worth about \$2600 each. He names the tract Begonia Gardens and tags each residence at \$10,500.

Then, one day while suffering from a hangover, he sees Doakes' goat dairy

sign. In simulated righteous indignation he drives his 1950 Cadillac to the county supervisors' office (or the city zoning commission, as the case may be), and lodges a protest. Doakes, he says, has the effrontery to raise stinking livestock in a residential area. Doakes is hurting the value of his (inflated) property.

Of course, the zoning commission wants to oblige Zilch because he drives a Cadillac and hands out 50c cigars. But their hands are tied—the district was designated for light agricultural pursuits. They will send the health authority out and see if he cannot close Doakes up.

But the health authority finds nothing wrong. No cause for complaint. No cause for action.

Then skinflint Zilch gets busy. He starts a petition around among his new home owners. They want the district rezoned. Remember, he has planted 150 of them into a small area where orange trees once grew. They outnumber Doakes 150 to 1. The proposed ordinance is read three times and becomes law. Doakes is given 3 days to clear out his goats and burn his equipment.

Far fetched?

The City of Long Beach, Calif., has just read small stock out from within its straggling corporate limits. Veteran breeders who have raised stock there for 15 and 20 years were given 3 days to close up shop and get out. Again, the powerful real estate lobby won.

And another sound means of producing wealth has been closed off.

So let's take a little peek into the future. The entire countryside has been closed off with inflated real estate projects. No more truck gardens. No more citrus groves. No more goats, poultry, rabbits, cattle or swine. Everything zoned so "property values won't suffer."

The housewife goes to the store. Carrots are selling at 15c a bunch. She protests, "Why, I used to buy two bunches for a nickel."

That, the grocer informs her, was when we had many truck gardens in the immediate vicinity. Today they are not allowed. They detract from property values. We must truck it all in 250 miles from the Imperial Valley—and someone must pay the freight.

At the butchers she finds bacon selling at 69c a pound. Her family consumes a pound every two days. It was cheaper, the butcher reminds her, when hog farms were permitted in this area. But now it must all be trucked down from Northern California—or brought in by train from Iowa. That's why it costs twice as much as if we raised it here.

You can't sustain a growing population on housing projects, hot air

and zoning restrictions. If the gentlemen whom we elect to serve us had ordinary human intelligence, they would realize that when an area stops producing what it consumes, then prices skyrocket and everyone suffers. Maybe the real estate lobby has the answer?

And in a letter Mr. Bannister comments: "Let us hope that by concerted action we may eventually alter the juvenile thinking that the raising of any type of livestock is a detriment to a community, and that the saturation of a parasitic population represents progress."

BREEDING OR FEEDING

Compare today's milk records—in either goats or cows—with those of the past and we begin to think considerable progress has been made in breed improvement. But when we pin animal husbandry down to facts it seems far greater strides have been made in feeding and management than in the improvement of the inherent milk-producing character of the breeds. In fact, it is quite likely to dawn on us that improved milk records are due to improved nutrition of our animals and that it may be that we have not, in actuality, improved the inherited milk producing ability of the stock, as an average, over what it was known to be a hundred years ago.

This is not reason for discouragement, but a challenge to see what kind of animals we can produce to utilize what we know today in nutrition and management of milking animals. It behooves today's breeder to pay more attention than ever to breeding practices, and the kind of animals he uses in his herd as breeders.

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You Said It

Your comments, criticisms, suggestions are invited for this department of communications from Dairy Goat Journal readers—just make them short and to the point, with a limit of not more than 200 words.

COOPERATE FOR SALES

Although we have never tried to go into the business of selling goat milk, we have had numerous inquiries for milk. There is no established goat dairy in our area, but an increasing number of small goat owners, most of whom have a surplus of goat milk.

I have been increasingly aware of a need for some cooperative enterprise which would be of service to the individual goat owners and to be a go-between for those having and those wishing to purchase goat milk. I wonder if readers of Dairy Goat Journal have suggestions? Could an individual, like myself, develop such cooperative action, and receive adequate remuneration for the exchange of information, advertising, and so on?—Mrs. Wick Bromall, Columbia, S. C.

WATCH OUT!

The March issue of Dairy Goat Journal, pg. 11, advises the use of sodium fluoride to rid goats of lice.

In Dairy Goat Journal for April 1943, pg. 15, is an item by Mrs. W. G. Drysdale in which she states that one of her goats, as well as others known to her had died from sodium fluoride poisoning—presumably from licking it off their dusted coats.—Berta Silwanes, Templeton, Calif.

BIG NOISE IN CALIFORNIA

There is a "big noise" in Southern California (among other places) to the effect that no one may have a goat on his own place for purposes of having fresh milk "as it contaminates; gives 'Q' fever, and a dozen or more unknown ailments."

I am for clean, wholesome milk, but will someone tell me how a very small group of people can walk in and say, "No more goats!"?—Mrs. Pat McLufflin, Smartville, Calif.

BREED OUT WORMS

When I was discharged from the Army after the first World War I started raising goats. One ambition has been to develop an immunity to

internal parasites in the goats, doing this by selective breeding—and I have come close to accomplishing it. Does anyone have any data on this subject?

I agree with the correspondent who says a doe holds up longer in her lactation if she is forced too much when she is first fresh. I don't force my does—neither do I sell my culls (I give them away).—Henry A. Kauffman, Summerfield, Fla.

WARNING

Keep all moldy soy beans, night shade, wild cherry and frozen wheat or rye pasture away from the goats. I lost some of my goats from these causes, and they suffered terribly before death.—Mrs. H. Davis, Lowell, Ind.

THREE GALLONS ON BRUSH

"We have 30 milking goats, all of them give 2 gals. of milk per day and many of them 3 gals. per day—and note, these goats run on a brushy pasture." That is a letter I had from a goat dairy in California. I wonder why reputable dairies don't stick to facts?

We have but 12 goats ourselves and we know that even 6 qts. is too much production for a doe on brushy pasture. Large udders are constantly being scratched or cut. Can you imagine a 3-gal. goat running on a brushy pasture? I doubt if she could run at all.—Mrs. Mae Vaughan, Marysville, Calif.

GOAT TRAILS HOUND

A few weeks ago a young man bought 20 acres in the brush near here. He is going into the goat business, although the area is filled with bear, mountain lion, wild cats, and so on. He started operations with a 4-month-old goat and a red-bone hound.

One day he went into town, and on his return found the hound had apparently left on the trail of some animal . . . and the goat was gone, too. He hunted for them for 5 days

and 4 nights, enlisting the aid of the sheriff and the government trapper.

Was his face red when at the end of that time the dog came home, trailed by its pal, the goat.—Peter E. Rasucher, Crescent City, Calif.

GOAT PROFITS

Nearly 2,000 years ago the Great Prophet placed cash profits in a secondary place. If one wishes dollar riches, perhaps goats are the wrong pursuit—a liquor emporium would be faster. I doubt if one could explain cash profits to a goat.

A goat efficiently picks in half an hour a half day's food supply, then loafs in the sun or the shade as she may prefer and watches the chump who is working for cash accumulations.

The goat, above all other animals, adapts itself to the forage at hand, and thrives. I sometimes suspect that if the profit-seeker would let the goat run the show there would be more profits.

I believe that given a reasonably satisfactory goat situation a source of profit can be found. It may take cleanliness, and above all human sympathy for living things.

I doubt if money-craving Shyllocks could be permanently interested in goats. "Seek ye first the Kingdom" . . . and "what doth it profit a man." Seek ye first to develop an intelligently thought-out goat situation, and profits are the natural sequence.

One may not always see cash profits, but just living close to nature and to goats is a thing of ponderable value. The profit may be normal, contented living.

Those who live close to the land, in spite of wars, depressions and inflations, are more secure and trouble-free. The goat helps the land, the land helps the goat and man to a more healthful, natural way of life.—H. C. Norton, Pueblo, Colo.

VALUES BEYOND KNOWLEDGE

In view of the many known cases of seemingly miraculous results obtained when the sick and ailing use goat milk, it must be evident to any impartial observer that there are properties in goat milk which are far beyond our present knowledge of drugs.—William Knowlton, Wells, Mich.

Dehorned goats are quieter, take less room, cause fewer injuries to each other and are safer to handle than goats with horns.

Added Profits from Your Goats

● By H. O. B. SHILLER, Rome, Pa.

PERHAPS one of the more terrifying aspects of getting your full profit from a goat is, for the neophyte, killing it. There are books on the exact method of breaking the neck then slitting the throat. But my first and most horrible experience with this method in which the contrary animal waited just long enough to have his throat slit then began galloping around my yard till he dropped, sent me on the search for a more positive method of killing the animal quickly. This was soon found when a gun was brought into play. I found that I could best, and with least damage to my sensibilities, prepare a goat for butchering by shooting it at the base of the brain, mid-way between the ears and about an inch above them toward the eyes. Be sure to point the gun to the ground. And do your shooting outside on earth, not concrete, else there is danger that you will injure yourself grievously.

The animal will drop instantly after being shot, perhaps it will quiver. But you may rest assured that it has and had no sensation of pain. The quivering is merely reflex action. Slit the throat deeply just under the jaws right away to take advantage of the heart action in thoroughly bleeding the animal. Slit to the bone so that the windpipe is cut, too. This will save you from jumping out of your skin if any reflex action produces a sound from the voice-box as if the animal is in awful pain. It is definitely not, but since the centers of reflex action have not been destroyed it may make terrifying motions or sounds. Ignore them, they have no meaning to make your flesh creep. When the animal is thoroughly bled, skin it in the manner Mrs. Lula E. Roumell described in Dairy Goat Journal for December 1949.

You don't need instructions on what to do with the meat. That is pretty evident (although I couldn't resist adding my favorite recipe which uses chevon. You'll find it later). But you might wonder what to do with the skin. Unless you have a plan in mind or intend to sell skins to a tannery (and Mr. George H. McNeely tells of some of the difficulties attending such sales in his article, "The Skin Game" in the December 1949 issue of the Dairy Goat Journal), more often than not

the skin rots. However, you need not lose this extra bit of profit from your animal.

One of the more marketable items we make at Donona Farm is goatskin scatter rugs. In the October 1949 issue of Dairy Goat Journal I made a slight mention of possible profit from skins. Further inquiries have convinced me that more ample information was needed. Thus, for a relatively simple method of tanning a goat-hide so that it will keep its excellent qualities, the Donona Farm method is outlined below:

Rinse the hide and clean the excess fat and meat from it. Rinse again, salt the hide with common salt, then fold it skin side to skin side (hair outside) and let stand overnight. Next day scrape off the excess salt and any fat or meat which has loosened. Make up a tanning solution of 1 lb. of common salt to a gallon of boiling water. Let this solution cool, then add 1 lb. of sulfuric acid. Stir thoroughly (with a wooden stick). Place the hide in the solution being sure it is well covered. Let it soak for two days. Shift the hide around in the solution a couple of times during the soaking to be sure all parts are exposed to the solution. At the end of the

soaking period (two days), take the hide out and hang it up to dry. Keep out of the direct rays of the sun. When the hide is just moist and will soon be dry, work the skin well to break up the fibres so that it will be soft.

The lowest price you should ask for a goatskin scatter rug is \$5. Unusual markings, the perfect white of the Saanen, perfect symmetry of Toggenburg markings, these and other out-of-the ordinary characteristics will raise the price according to the person who wants this fine rug. Leave it untrimmed. Cutting the skin into a rug shape makes it lose much of its appeal.

But scatter rugs are not the only use to which you can put goat skins. If you have enough of them and want to make yourself a wonderfully warm fur-lined coat, goat skins are your babies. If you trim the collar with kid fur, you have a wonderful coat, indeed.

It takes a knowing eye and a careful hand to cut skins to make a fur coat, but if you have a dozen matched skins, patience, and the courage of starting on a new venture, you'll have a bang-up coat. Be sure that you cut your skins with a razor on the skin side. In this manner of

WIN FRIENDS FOR DAIRY GOATS



—By Mrs. John Irvin, Jacobsville, Mich.

cutting you will not disturb the hair. The usual kinds of marking pencils will serve when you lay out patterns.

Naturally, with all the snipping that will go on in a coat-making project there will be lots of ends and pieces that may look like waste. Don't believe it. The warmest mittens, the dandiest winter vests, the most delightful ear-muffs, fur pants, the whole range of clothing accessories, can come from these.

And don't forget all the marvelous decorations you can make with goat skins. Lamp shades (kid skins with the fur on make highly attractive shades), upholstery in the ultra-smart manner for your home or automobile, carrying cases of all kinds, are just a few more of the antics to which you can turn your skins. There was, also, the laughter-provoking gag a young man played with a bit of fur. He'd made an unusual wallet of kid-skin. The color was black interspersed with white. When I exclaimed in admiration he said, "Oh, that is to keep this lonely dollar bill warm."

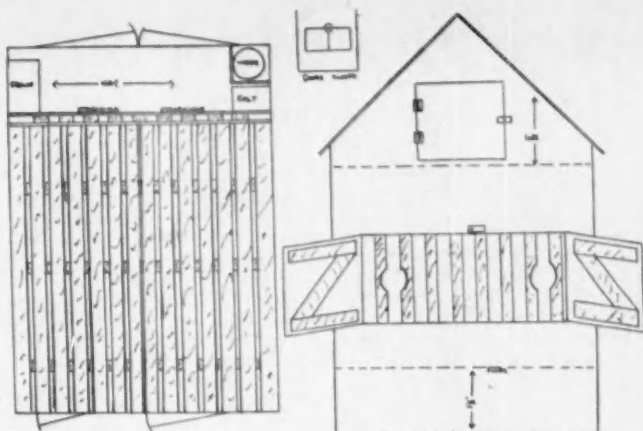
Now here's this favorite chevon recipe of mine. More likely than not you already know it or some variant of it, but here's how Martha, my wife, makes sishkebob for us:

- 5 or 6 lbs. of chevon
- ½ lb. of onion, sliced
- 1 tsp. of salt
- ½ tsp. of pepper
- 2 cloves of garlic, sliced (if desired)
- ⅓ cup of sherry, or reiseling or sauterne
- 2 tbsp. olive oil
- 1 tsp. of oregano (a spice you can get in any Italian food market)

Remove the fat and gristle from the meat, bone it and cut into one inch cubes (about). Mix the rest of the ingredients well, then put the meat in and let it steep overnight. You may then skewer the meat and broil over an open flame (makes a dandy camping treat) or broil in oven until crispy brown on all sides.

Once-a-day feeding lowers yield

If a goat dairyman is seeking leisure time, he can get it by feeding his goats once a day instead of twice a day—but his goats will eat less and the milk pail won't be quite so full. Goats fed twice daily may be expected to eat about 10% more hay and produce 6% more milk, with grain consumption about the same for both systems. This is sufficient, in most cases, to give a small difference in twice-a-day feeding.



Sketch of the floor plan and end view of the Padberg's buck barn.

The Herd Sire's Home

• By MARY LOU PADBERG

ALL GOAT BREEDERS know that the herd sire is more than half the herd. But too often his living quarters are not desirable, or if they are comfortable he requires so much handling, the keeper does "smell like a buck," although some new deodorants now available on the market remove this objectionable odor quickly and effectively. Then, too, a buck is often too vigorous for a woman to handle. To solve these problems, we have designed a building that gives comfortable housing for the buck and requires no personal contact with him.

We built the house in the corner of his pasture near the feed lot. The pasture fence is fastened to the northeast corner of the house and a gate closes at the southwest corner, so that the north end and west side of the building are in the feed lot. The building is 6 x 8 feet and 6½ feet high with a gable roof. The ceiling is of 1 x 4's with 2 in. spaces between them. The loft is filled with straw, making the house warmer in winter, cooler in summer and furnishes ventilation. The floor is about 1½ feet from the ground and is made in two removable sections of 1 x 4's with a one inch space between them. This keeps the house clean and dry. Across the north end of the house, a 1½ feet space is separated from the rest of the house by an upright partition of 1 x 4's with 3 inch spaces between them. In this partition are two keyhole stanchions. Through one he can reach a feed box for grain

nailed at one end of the manger, and his hay. By the other keyhole is a small space for his water and a salt box. He can not spill or contaminate his feed or water.

On the north wall of the house there are double doors, each 24 x 23 inches, about 2½ feet from the ground. These open from the center outward into the feed lot, and are used to put feed and water into the manger. This can be done without touching the goat. The south end of the building has two doors that open into the pasture. The buck's door is 15 x 30 inches and is near the corner so that it may be opened or closed without going into the pasture. The other door is 2 x 5 feet and is used when the house is cleaned.

In this barn a woman can care for a big buck. As a kid he learns what is expected and does not become vicious.

Sunnydale Dairy sold

Sunnydale Goat Dairy, Des Moines, Wash., founded and operated for many years by Mrs. O. L. Williams, has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bedell, formerly of Conesus, N. Y. The Bedells sold their farm and equipment in New York, loaded their personal belongings on their station wagon, and with their three children made the 3,055 mile trip to Washington.

Mr. Bedell states that the deal was made through Mrs. Williams' advertisement in Dairy Goat Journal.

Spring! Time to Look Out for Acute Bloat

• By F. H. BERG, D. V. M.

ACUTE BLOATING is the distention of the rumen or first stomach as a result of rapidly forming gases. It is usually caused by eating too excessively or too rapidly on easily fermenting foods. Among those foods are green alfalfa, clover, most green vegetables, and under certain conditions even dry hay or stubble.

In young animals it also occurs as a result of the too rapid ingestion of milk or the feeding of too large a quantity of milk. In either case, the too rapid coagulation of the milk may prevent its becoming accessible to the stomach in consequence of which it undergoes fermentation.

As a general rule the more luxuriant and juicy a food the more liable it is to ferment. For this reason we encounter more bloating during those seasons of the year in which the above named foods have made their most rapid growth.

A warm spring following a cold winter will bring forth abundantly all foods which are rich in moisture.

Warm, fertile valleys and moist low-lying grounds, of course, produce a more luxuriant growth of grasses, clover, etc., than the dry hillsides and mountain tops.

Moreover, the fermenting quality of green feed is increased by its being wet with dew or rain, or when frozen or covered with frost.

Green food cut and piled and allowed to heat, or food cut and half-dried or wilted, is also more dangerous than fresh green food.

Soured or moulded foods, such as vegetable waste, cabbage leaves and beet or carrot tops, are very liable to ferment when taken into the warm stomach. In any case, the danger is increased by allowing the animal to drink immediately after feeding.

Bloating on hay, stubble or other dry foods usually occurs after bodily fatigue when the stomach is too weak to perform its function of mixing the ingested material with the digestive juices, or it may also be caused by the stomach being unable to secrete its proper juices. Greedy feeders are more prone to bloating than those which feed moderately. Bloating may also occur as a secondary affection following the eating of certain plants which, by their paralyzing action on the muscular walls of the stomach, retard digestion until the food becomes a fermenting mass.

Rarely, it may follow choking or obstruction of the esophagus, which prevents the eructation of the gas from the stomach until its accumulation causes bloating.

About the first noticeable symptom is the swelling or protrusion of the flanks, especially the left one, although before this time the animal has usually stopped feeding and is standing quietly away from the herd. As the swelling of the flanks increases, the back is arched and the patient becomes restless and worried.

The large distention of the stomach causes pressure upon the lungs and



Valley Park Hills Brutus Silk, prize-winning Nubian yearling, daughter of imported Budlett's Brutus, bred and owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rommer, Valley Park, Mo. Silk is the doe that had a 3-weeks run on the stage of the American Theatre in St. Louis.

heart, as a result of which the breathing becomes shallow and labored and the heartbeats and pulse feeble.

The patient now becomes anxious and distressed; it walks about uneasily as though seeking relief.

The abdominal walls become more tense, the nostrils are dilated, the tongue protrudes, the animal sometimes perspires, and if relief is not now quickly obtained it staggers, falls to the ground and expires in convulsions.

All the above may take place within a very few minutes after feeding, or it may extend over several hours.

Various methods of treatment are employed. If the case is not extreme, every effort should be made to encourage the escape of the gas from the stomach through the natural passage rather than too hastily resorting to puncture of the abdominal wall.

If the bloating has occurred soon after beginning to feed and before the mass of food in the stomach has become so great as to cover and obstruct the opening of the esophagus into the stomach, simply leading or driving the animal about may suffice to overcome the trouble. If this does not prove beneficial, the goat's forefeet should be placed upon a box or bench about 18 in. high. This elevating of the foreparts brings the gastric entrance of the esophagus above the mass of food in the stomach, allowing the gas an opportunity to escape. The attendant should now stand behind the animal and kneed the flanks, causing the gas to be belched out.

If an assistant will hold the mouth open by placing two fingers through it, the belching will be greatly increased. If the stomach is so nearly filled with food as to close the opening into the esophagus, of course, this treatment will prove useless, and we must next resort to gas neutralizing agents, or agents which inhibit fermentation and gas formation.

The most useful and readily accessible drugs for this purpose are pine oil, creolin and turpentine. Either pine oil or creolin may be given in teaspoonful doses in half a pint of water. The same amount of turpentine may be given, but it is best administered in half a pint of milk.

Either of these three drugs may be repeated in a half hour if necessary.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given in doses of two teaspoons in half pint of water instead of the above mentioned drugs, or it may be given a short time after any of them. Its action is to neutralize gas, and also to stimulate the stomach to action.

All this time the foreparts should be kept elevated and the massaging of the flanks continued.

There are but few cases of bloating which do not respond readily to this treatment. However, if this does not afford relief the only hope is puncturing the rumen through the left flank and allowing the gas to escape through the opening.

This is usually accomplished by use of the trocar and cannula, an instrument with which most stockmen are no doubt familiar.

For the benefit of those who have never seen it, the trocar is a sharp-pointed instrument about the size and shape of an ordinary lead pencil, with the exception it has at the blunt end a large round knob or handle. The cannula is a thin, smooth metal pipe, which ensheathes the trocar, leaving only the sharp point and the handle free.

Much has been said about the selection of the place for the entrance of the trocar and the direction of its course. As a result, much confusion exists and many persons are afraid to use a trocar at all, thinking they may cause more harm than good. As a matter of fact, when the time arrives for the use of the trocar nothing can do more harm than to omit its use, and it is often too late to lose time in selecting and disinfecting a point of entrance or wondering about the exact direction in which to thrust it.

In general, the center of that part of the left flank bounded behind by the hip bone, in front by the transverse processes of the vertebrae, or to make it short and simple, the center of the most protruding point of the left flank, is the proper place.

If you have time it is well to clip away the hair from a space as large as a fifty-cent piece, apply a little iodine, creolin, or pine oil to a small piece of cotton and rub it over this spot.

With a sharp-pointed knife make an incision one-half inch long through the skin in the direction in which the hair lies. Place the point of the trocar in this opening and push it through the flank three or four inches in the general direction of the right elbow. Hold the cannula in place and remove the trocar, allowing the gas to escape.

It may be necessary to press downward upon the outer end of the cannula, thus causing the inner end to be raised above the mass of food within the stomach to prevent particles of food becoming lodged and thus preventing the escape of gas. After a considerable quantity of gas has escaped, the end of the cannula should be closed with a cork or piece of cotton and the escape of gas stopped for a few minutes to prevent congestion or rupture of the abdominal vessels, anemia of the brain or shock from the too sudden relief of pain. After a short time the stopper may be removed and the gas allowed to escape. It is a good plan now to introduce with a syringe, through the cannula, a teaspoonful of either pine oil, creolin, or turpentine in a little water, to prevent the further formation of gas.

It may be necessary to leave the cannula in position for two or three hours. In this case if an attendant cannot remain with the animal, the instrument should be secured to a cord placed around the body. After removing it, the wound should be dried and touched with iodine.

If no trocar is at hand, the puncture may be performed in an emergency with a sharp-pointed knife blade. If an ordinary pocket knife is used, the blade should be inserted full length, with the edge towards the front and slightly downward. After it is inserted, it should be rotated at a right angle, so as to make a wound that will gap slightly.

It is usually necessary to give a slight purge after the bloating has subsided. A heaping tablespoonful of Epsom salt in a pint of warm water as a drench is good for this.

The animal should now be fed on a carefully regulated diet of easily digestible foods, such as bran and crushed barley or oats, with a small quantity of clean, soft hay. It is best to avoid green feed for a few days.

Begin with a very spare diet, gradually increasing it until after three or four days the full amount may again be allowed.

Early spring is the season of the year in which most of the bloating occurs. The reason for this is that through the winter the goats have been fed upon dry hay and grains, and then are turned loose upon green feed. Great care must be exercised in changing an animal from one diet to another. Remember that an animal, after feeding all winter upon dry food exclusively, is not only liable to eat too fast, but will also eat too much if allowed its freedom upon the green pasture.

Do not turn your goats out upon the green grass until they have first eaten a full meal of dry hay, and then their time should be limited the first day to five minutes. Increase the time five minutes each day for a week, after which it will be safe to leave them out all day, providing they have first had a breakfast of dry hay.

As an additional precaution, it is a good idea to cut a small amount of green feed and give it to the goats once or twice daily in the manger before they are allowed even the five minute's run on the green pasture.

Clipping udders, flanks, bellies and thighs of does is the first step in producing clean milk.

Selling extra kids rather than over-crowding will mean more total profit.

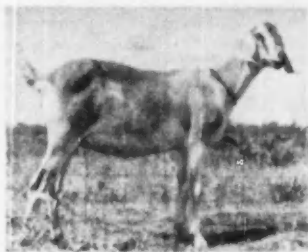
WIRESAW SIMPLIFIES JOB OF DEHORNING

By Mrs. Walton Hayse,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WHILE we disbud all horned kids by the hot iron cautery method, we sometimes buy a mature goat with horns, or have one brought to be boarded here until bred. Our veterinarian has just about the slickest method of removing horns from mature goats and cows that you can imagine; it is so fast that pain and shock are negligible and we have even dehorned fresh does with no drop in production.

A piece of finely braided, sharp obstetrical wire is fitted with a handle at each end. The piece of wire is about a yard long. The wire is laid behind each horn, in turn, the goat being stanchioned securely and held by the assistant so the head is perfectly still. With a firm pressure on the wire and an even, steady pull, it takes only two or three quick sawing pulls and the horns are off.

This method permits cutting the horns as closely as one likes. For a perfect job at least a half-inch of skin



Twin Cedars Phoebe Aurora, 9-month-old Nubian doe exported to Chile by Mr. and Mrs. Walton Hayse, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

should be removed with the horn. We then fill the wound with sulfathiazole powder, and paint the outside with pine tar, which is healing and keeps out flies.

Any veterinarian can get this wire from his supply house, and the handles can be bought or can be made of two little pieces of wood.

Our veterinarian did the job for us the first time or two, but it was so easy and simple that he turned it over to us after showing us how. It works equally well on yearlings, or on a big buck with horns like young tree trunks. It is by far the most merciful way ever devised for doing an unpleasant but necessary job.

The Sire of Your Next Season's Kids is

The Most Important Animal in Your Herd

• By JO TAYLOR, Murphy, Oreg.

THE MOST important animal in any herd is the sire. While a doe, in her lifetime, will leave perhaps twenty or so kids to carry on her bloodlines, the sire will leave his stamp indelibly on more than that many each year, and for as many years as he lives. It is through the sire and his line that we seek improvement in our herd, and the worth of a good sire cannot be overestimated.

What does one look for in the selection of the buck to sire one's future herd? Too many people make the sorry mistake of using a buck with a sire that is, perhaps, a purebred, but with a dam that is a grade, and the young buck "looks good," because she may be a good milker. Of all the saddest words of tongue or pen, I think this is the worst! Only the finest purebred buck obtainable is good enough. In using the son of a grade dam, no matter how fine she may be, one never knows just what kind of throw-backs will occur in the progeny. This may be a cheap way to build a herd, but it definitely is not a good one. Results are always so uncertain, and the issue by getting involved in a technical discussion of heredity, suffice it to say that you must know what you are looking for before you can expect to find it. The selection of a herd sire is something that must be given careful and considerate thought and not be left to chance or fortune. Too many people make the error of selecting the son of a doe that has proved to be an unusually outstanding animal, thereby losing sight of the fact that she may be the result of merely a very lucky combination of genes with no ability to pass her good qualities on to her progeny. Are her daughters as good as she is? Is this doe the only one like her in her family? Or, does she come from a superior doe family, and is she able to transmit her fine qualities on to her offspring?

Many times a person will select the son of such a doe that is one in a family and wonder why the son's progeny are merely passing fair or mediocre. It is much better to choose a buck from a doe that is not so flashy, but which has excellent background and is a good transmitter.



Typical unimproved Mexican goats photographed with their herder by Robert Rodale, editor of *Organic Farming*.

Another error often made is, not being able to procure a son from this fine doe, the purchaser will cheerfully take a grandson, with the highest hopes in the world that all is now in the bag. It never occurs to him that the blood of this doe is only 50% in her son, and 25% in her grandson, and almost negligible in his kids. It is a sad case that this country today is literally flooded with grandkids of superior does which are one in a family, and the owners are baffled when the results are not up to expectations.

One more thing to remember is the selection of a young sire from a good family whose genes will improve those of the does we have. It is unfortunate, but true, that many of us will choose a fine young buck that seems to have all the qualifications we are seeking, but comes from a family that just does not seem to fit in with our does. We bring in an ill-chosen assortment of genes and then wonder why we get the kind of kids we do. Close breeding of individuals with inheritance for undesirable characteristics will produce disastrous results.

A great many goatkeepers buy one buck after another, year after year, not realizing that all they are getting for themselves is a motley and heterogeneous conglomeration of genes that could not possibly mix.

There is another point that should be considered of paramount importance. Heretofore, a great many people have turned their backs on an animal that would answer all the qualifications because he was disbudded. No one really knows how much valuable blood has been lost to the goat keepers of this country because no bucks that were not naturally hornless were kept. It has been demonstrated to my satisfaction, at least, that breeding for hornlessness to the exclusion of everything else, just because one does not like to disbud kids, is sheer futility and an invitation to disaster. It has been found that the animals that carry the genes for horns are almost always harder, more vigorous and more prepotent, and one should never overlook a good buck on this account.

Choosing a buck to sire one's herd is a major project, and breeding good dairy goats is a fine art. And until the goat keepers in this country give the same consideration to the selection of a herd sire that is given to this all important subject by the smart and successful cattle breeders, it is a regrettable fact that not much more progress in goat breeding will be made.

The person who is seeking to purchase a young herd sire should question the breeder regarding the inter-

pretation of the pedigree. Any good breeder will furnish such pedigree, and the purchaser will receive information enabling him to select an animal that is suitable. The breeder's greatest asset is his honesty and integrity, and these qualities are written into every pedigree of every animal he breeds. The purchaser should question him directly, and he will answer honestly. It is up to the person buying the animal to interpret the pedigree and the information it contains and which the breeder gives him to determine whether the animal meets his requirements.

However, you must know what you are looking for when you read those pedigrees.

This may seem a little early in the season to be discussing herd sires when the spring crop of kids is just being born. But it is never too early to start thinking about what you are going to do in the fall, which, in reality, is only a matter of a few months away. An intelligent breeding program is the only sure way to successful herd improvement, and it is never too early to begin looking for the buck that will mean so much to the future of your herd.

Protein Level in Milking Rations

● By JOHN C. THOMPSON, Director of Livestock Research, Purina Mills

FUNDAMENTALLY, dairy goats require the same kind of feed to produce milk as dairy cows require. The usual practice in feeding dairy cows and dairy goats has been to increase the protein level of the grain ration as the quality of roughage decreased. It has been the practice of many goat dairymen to feed a 16% grain ration with good quality roughage but to increase the protein content with low quality roughage. This can be done by changing to a higher protein commercial ration or by adding high protein meals to a 16% ration.

The Ralston Purina Company has done extensive research work on the subject of protein levels in milking rations. Feeding trials were begun in 1928, and are still under way. A total of 262 cows have been used up to the present time in various phases of the work. Some comparisons were of short duration, but many have been several years in length. Many types of roughage have been used in these experiments, and all have indicated similar results. Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins have been used, and no differences due to breed factors have been observed. We believe the results of this kind of research work will apply to dairy goats as well as to cows.

These results indicate that a new idea is involved in correct feeding practices. This work clearly indicates that a 16% protein level in milking rations is sufficient regardless of the type of roughage. Here is why. Cows eat less pounds of poor quality roughage than good quality roughage. Furthermore, each pound

of poor quality roughage contains less total digestible nutrients than good quality roughage. Therefore, this deficit in total digestible nutrients is made up by increasing the amount of grain ration. Furthermore, as good quality hay intake is increased, less 16% ration is required. With the possible exception of very low milk producers, some grain is always needed with even the best roughage, to meet total digestible nutrient requirements. Does not this line of reasoning fit the goat, too? We think so.

These results should not be interpreted as a recommendation that low quality hay be fed to dairy goats. The most efficient program includes high quality hay, because goats will then require less grain ration. However, when dairymen are faced with no other alternative than using poor quality hay which they have on hand, these tests clearly indicate that the most efficient feeding program to use includes a 16% grain ration fed at the required level to meet total digestible nutrient requirements. A higher level of protein in the grain ration is neither necessary nor desirable.

We reported a significant project on this subject a few years ago from the Purina Research Farm. Three groups of Holstein cows, twelve in each lot, were selected as evenly as possible from the standpoint of body weight, date of calving, previous production records, former grain rations fed, etc. In other words, the three groups of cows were all as nearly alike as was possible to select them. The experiment ran for more than one year, or until every cow



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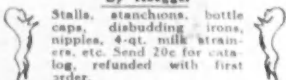


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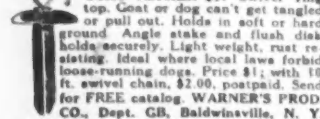
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had completed one full lactation
period. This point is mentioned
because it shows the importance of
working with large numbers of ani-
mals for a relatively long time in
order to eliminate so many variables
that will develop when working with
ruminants, and especially with milk-
ing cows. The same principle would
apply to dairy goats, and the re-
sults of this particular experiment
have been incorporated into the Pu-
rina Dairy Goat Program very suc-
cessfully. The dairy goat herd is
not large enough to have made as
completely controlled experiment as
was possible with these dairy cows.

The details of this particular ex-
periment are available in a research
report, and anyone interested will be
sent copies on request. The results
indicate conclusively that a 16%
grain ration is sufficient for dairy
cows and dairy goats, and that the
amount of grain ration fed should be
determined according to the qual-
ity of roughage. More grain ration
must be fed with poor hay because
the animal is not getting sufficient
total digestible nutrients from the
hay. The protein requirements will
be taken care of through the addi-
tional amount of a 16% ration. Goat
dairymen generally feed high quality
roughage. Therefore, less pounds of
a properly balanced 16% grain ra-
tion need be fed under these condi-
tions, but the protein level should
stay at 16%. Our work has shown
that grain mixtures running much
under 16% tend to be less palatable
to dairy cows and to dairy goats.
This is especially true among high
producing individuals.

We further believe that these
recommendations make for a more
simplified feeding program. The
same grain ration can be fed to the
milking herd regardless of the kind
of roughage, and then the amount
regulated when the roughage is
changed to a higher or lower quality.
This eliminates any special mixing
of rations and tends to keep the
milking animals better satisfied and
continually on feed. We have found
that changing rations has had an
effect on some dairy goats so that
it is difficult to keep them on any
one satisfactory ration for a long
time. They just seem to get in the
habit of wanting a change in the
ration. Our research work has
shown that this is not necessary for
continuous satisfactory milk pro-
duction in dairy goats.

When we look at the world in a
broad, generous, friendly spirit,
what wonderful people we find in it.

INSECTICIDES SAFE WHEN GIVEN REASONABLE CARE

TOXICOLOGICAL experiments with the
insecticide, chlordane, at Kerrville,
Tex., dipping goats with chlordane
wettable powder or emulsion did not
cause symptoms of poisoning until
after six to eight dippings in 1.5%
chlordane at 4-day intervals. Marked
symptoms of poisoning developed in
all animals after the last dipping
and fatal results ensued.

The dip and spray liquids were six
and eight times the recommended
strength, respectively, and the fre-
quency of application was much
greater than in actual field practice.

Acute poisoning is characterized by
sudden onset, with bleating, groan-
ing, grinding the teeth, blindness,
violent struggling, and bluish dis-
coloring of the skin before death.
In subacute and chronic poisoning
the onset is gradual with partial to
complete blindness and locomotor
ataxia, circling, staggering, avoiding
imaginary objects, and periodic con-
vulsions. Post mortem findings con-
sists of petechiae and larger hem-
orrhages under the serosa of the large
and small intestines and the epicar-
dium, fatty changes of the liver, and
congestion of the brain.

The evidence indicates that when
used according to instructions and
with normal frequency of applica-
tion, no special danger ensues with
wettable chlordane—and since the
infestation of parasites is in itself
a serious threat to the life and health
of the animal, chlordane offers a
practical method of insect control.



Mrs. Mary Zartmann, presides at the
"Goat Booth" at the Morris Co. N. J.
Fair.—Photo by Hans Hartmann, Jr.

Goatkeeping---in One Easy Lesson

• By MARY DEAN WILLIAMS

ONE GOOD WAY to obtain the milk needed for good daily nutrition is to keep a few dairy goats. Often overlooked, this way to beat the shortage and high cost of milk is of particular benefit to invalids and infants, and is equally available to dwellers of both town and country. However, city or village residents would be wise to consult the proper authorities before keeping dairy goats. Even if regulations permit, arousing the antagonism of one's neighbors would take away the pleasure of this profitable venture; but many suburban dwellers would find this an ideal way to provide dairy products for their own families at minimum cost.

Little equipment is needed to keep a few dairy goats. The essentials are for clean, dry housing, free from draughts but well-ventilated, enough space to provide room for exercise, and regular attention. The later factor is of great importance, for unless they have regular care and attention they cannot produce to advantage. Given these essentials, anyone with "horse sense" will find that keeping dairy goats is an easy way to provide the family with economical, healthful milk.

Since all breeds of dairy goats do well in any part of America, any good stock is satisfactory if properly fed, housed, and milked under sanitary conditions. When choosing stock it is well to consider what breed of buck is available in the community, and purchase that breed of females, as most small owners will not care to maintain a buck.

The beginner should never purchase a goat with horns, but it is not highly important as to whether the goat be born naturally hornless, or dehorned after birth. The best course when buying a dairy goat is to purchase from a reliable breeder who milks his stock every day and has records for a 10-month period on his does. Like everything else, the quality usually conforms to the price, and it does pay to obtain good milking stock. Most authorities agree that a doe giving less than 1200 lbs. of milk in 10 months is not profitable.

There are several reasons why it is wise to buy two does rather than one. First, the dairy goats suffers from homesickness and loneliness more than any other animal, and this has

a definite effect on milk production. Second, it means that the supply of milk can be steady by arranging breeding dates so that one doe will freshen early and the other later in the season.

It is best to buy a young doe that has been bred, preferably one in her second or third lactation. If she is purchased and moved to her new quarters while in the dry period she becomes used to her environment by the time milk production begins. Kind and affectionate handling of dairy goats will pay big dividends, but much of this knowledge comes with experience.

The usual practice is to have does freshen once a year, although it is possible for them to freshen twice a year, as the gestation period is but five months. In most cases it is more economical and satisfactory to have the does bred than to attempt to keep a buck. Almost every locality has a reliable goat breeder near. Normal breeding season is from September to January, but by extending these dates both ways it is possible to maintain milk production with but two does.

Proper care of the doe during the dry period, which should last from six to eight weeks, is most important. To do this the "pressure method" is being recommended in modern practice, whereby one simply stops milking the doe and permits pressure to be built up in the udder, milking out about the third day, after which pressure is again permitted to develop until the doe re-absorbs the milk and is dry; feed should be cut rather severely during this process.

Be sure to feed generously during the dry period, as this has much to do with producing strong, healthy kids and resuming a good yield by the doe.

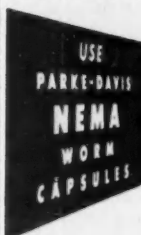
Goats eat almost anything that is clean, but dairy goats are usually fed some good grain and hay, plus the weeds, brush and similar feeds they naturally choose. If the goat is to be kept in a fenced enclosure, make certain that it is the proper kind in order that the animal does not learn bad habits. A 4-ft. woven wire fence strongly stapled to each post (placed fairly close) and topped with barbed wire will discourage the climbing habits which can be such a nuisance. If these habits can be prevented from forming there will be no

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL,
Columbia, Mo.

trouble of this kind. An electric fence is often found highly satisfactory.

Two feedings a day are generally given, but milk production may be stepped up by feeding less at each feeding but feeding more often. Clean, fresh water should be supplied three times a day, more often if the weather is extremely warm. In cold weather it is well to give them warm water.

Milking is usually done at regular chore time, but like feeding can be stepped up in frequency—three-times-a-day milking will usually result in about a 20% increase in milk production.

The udder should always be washed before milking, using a soft, dry cloth and warm water to which a mild disinfectant has been added, and drying thoroughly. A milking stand facilitates this chore, but is not necessary. It is important to completely empty the udder of the goat at milking time in order to stimulate greater production.

If the animals are confined, the quarters should be cleaned and disinfected daily. The generous use of a good fly spray is recommended in hot weather. Some provision must be made for daily sunshine and exercise. Even a small outside pen will provide sufficient space for this, as milking does should not have too much exercise if their milk supply is to be steady.

The daily use of a stiff brush, or a vacuum cleaner, will keep the animal in a clean and healthy condition.

One erroneous belief common to many people is that all goats have an odor. If proper cleanliness is observed, the does have no unpleasant odor. The "buck odor," which may occur in the male during the breeding season, has caused this belief; but cleanliness and modern odor-destroyers remove even this objection.

Twelve years is the normal life for a goat, but the milk production of the doe has usually increased to the maximum by the time she has freshened the sixth or seventh time.

Because goat care is light work, it is particularly suited to women and children—and disabled veterans and other handicapped people are finding goat raising advantageous.

The people who keep on sawing wood in all kinds of weather are the ones who have the biggest woodpile at the end of the season.

The man with the most decided opinions usually has had the least experience.

LOOK of the month

MRS. THEOLINE BEE



"WHEN does she find time to raise

Goats?" Just an itemized list of the activities of Mrs. Theoline Bee raises the question. Being a housewife, and mother of two children is enough to keep most women busy, but in addition Mrs. Bee is a nurse in Depauw University Health Center (her husband, Ralph, is cashier of the University), and she mothers the college students there as well as nursing them—the Bees' contact with students is an important interest in their lives.

But even that is not enough. Mrs. Bee is a practicing lover of music, and sings in the church choir; she works in the Missionary Guild of her church, and as many other church activities as she may be called on to perform. She is an ardent worker in the P.T.A., and for two years was president of the P.T.A. Council of her home town, Greencastle, Ind.

Her favorite pastime is flower and vegetable gardening, with special emphasis on big, red raspberries. The well-fertilized garden (goat manure, thank you) is the special pride of the whole family, and provides all the food they can freeze or can—and an abundance is always left to give to friends and neighbors.

Between times Mrs. Bee dabbles in oil painting, and does considerable dressmaking and tailoring.

And every day there are the goats of Bee Ridge. Son Bill, 16, and daughter Betsy, 11, pitch in here in

a big way, and their cooperation enables Mr. and Mrs. Bee to visit several fairs each fall with their show string of Saanens. Born and raised on a farm, both Mr. and Mrs. Bee find goats the ideal addition to their activities, and she comments, "If we had goats for no other reason, the recuperative value of caring for them out-of-doors after a day of exacting sedentary labor would make them amply worthwhile."

Strippings

● California, get out the welcome mat! Our friend, Howard M. Dail, for many years associate agricultural editor of the University of Missouri, is now with the California College of Agriculture, and will be traveling over the state. He's a good man to know when you need help—and the kind of man you'll enjoy knowing.

● When the Los Angeles City Council tried to ban goats from the city, a group of goat owners protested. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Straight even brought one of their Nubian kids to the hearing—and made all the West Coast newspapers with their goat story. The Council has, at least temporarily, withheld action.

● While quadruplet kids are too numerous to be great news to goat owners, they are news in your community and your local paper will run a story. That advice has been passed on recently in Dairy Goat Journal, and Mrs. C. M. Easter, Corona, Calif., sends evidence that it worked in their local paper with a fine picture and goat story based on this event.

● "I am subscribing to Dairy Goat Journal for my grandchild, as I wish to get him interested in goats," says Ralph F. Cox, Peoria, Ill. And Ada C. Bell, Lakeland, Fla., writes, "Send a subscription to Dairy Goat Journal to Charles Leslie Carlton. He is a little neighbor we've just given a doe kid, and feel this is the best birthday present we could give him in helping him learn to care for it."

● Must we start an errata column? Frieda Marion tells us that the photo used in her story in March was not that of Susan Herndon, but Susan Woodsun. And E. B. Matheny says, "It was thrilling to look on page 6

of the March issue and see my goat, Rio Linda Modesta. Only my name is not E. B. Watson! My first chance in four years to get a free advertisement—shot!"

● H. T. Jenkins, Abilene, Tex., writes that the American Goat Society has accepted the invitation of their local group to hold the 1950 AGS convention in that city.

● "If I'm not too 'piggish' would like some more paper napkins. I used the last to advantage. While our son was in local army camp, we just filled our beds up week-ends with boys. The boys all noticed the 'goat' napkins, sampled goat milk—and loved it all."—Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Roebuck, S. C.

● Paul Pugh, a radio announcer, went to his wife's alma mater, Whitman College, to take work in speech. An acquaintanceship with goats has resulted in a change of plans, and abandonment of the microphone for the milking machine of a goat dairy, according to a story in the Union-Bulletin, Walla Walla, Wash.

● Parade tells the story in a recent issue of how test goats are being used at Cornell University to study the causes of nervous breakdowns in human beings.

● Do you want to get first-hand information on how the English goat breeders are producing goats that give almost three tons of milk a year? Then turn to the proposal given on page 2 of Dairy Goat Journal for March—several folks have already done so and indicate they would like to join a tour of goat owners to visit England and English goat breeders during the summer or fall of this year. Are you interested?

● "Nutritional Sterility" (Bulletin 23) is an invaluable question-answer discussion of livestock breeding troubles. A copy can be secured on request to Nutritional Research Associates, Dept. 12, South Whitley, Ind.

WHY? the name

OH YE

A TEA SHOP christened the Nubian herd of Daisy D. Spaug, Shelbyville, Ind.! A friend of Mrs. Spaug's ran the Oh Ye Tea Shop, and liking its owner so well Mrs. Spaug decided to do honor to the tea shop in naming her herd.

The Mille Fleur Herd

French Alpines Exclusively



Breeding for—

1. Constitutional vigor
2. Physical soundness
3. Prolonged lactation with uniform upward trend of production.

Dr. W. R. McCuiston

Box 1731 Fort Worth 1 Texas

Goat Keeping for Amateurs

• By H. S. Holmes Pegler

A hundred pages, and every page crammed with helpful tips and advice! Illustrated, showing many helpful devices to simplify goatkeeping. Here the great English authority, in his last book, summarizes the information of his years of experience. \$1.00 postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.



Helene's Flicka, N-7620 and the ribbons she won at the State Fair—first in milking does over 2 yrs., champion Nubian, first in dam and produce, and grand champion over all breeds.

STOCK FOR SALE
First kids arriving in February
HELENE'S NUBIANS
3050 E. Ft. Lowell Rd.
Tucson, Ariz.

★ **SABLEMOOR**
REGISTERED NUBIANS
Home of Well-Bred Does

ALRAKIM JANICE BRITA, AR
DAUGHTER BAKRI JANICE,
AR

DE MAGGIO'S CARMEN II
DAUGHTER WORLD'S
CHAMPION CARMEN
DEL VALLE, AR

MINUET OF TWIN CEDARS,
AR
2111 LBS. MILK, 91.6 B.F.
305 D.

SABLEMOOR PRETTY
PENNY
GRANDDAUGHTER H. A.
PENELOPE OF RLAH, AR

ALRAKIM REBA SABINA,
DAUGHTER
ALRAKIM REBA RAXA, AR

★ **Reservations Accepted**
for kids from these dams

These excellent does
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

to make room for young stock

Reasonably PRICED

- 2 Fine GRADE MILKERS
- 1 PUREBRED DOE, bred
- 1 GRADE KID
- 1 PUREBRED KID

CONTINUOUS DHIA TESTING

NANCY & ALDREN WATSON
PUTNEY Vermont

DESERT NUBIANS

Bang's Free

All does on official production test.

Senior and Junior Sires, both sons of

Mell's Fantasia
N-5932 AR 237

2404 lbs. milk, 100.5 lbs. BF.

Mrs. J. C. Lincoln
Scottsdale, Arizona

Floralea Nubians

Now booking orders for 1950 kids
from our heavy milking does . . . write
for full information.

MRS. J. FRANKLIN WILSON
New Canton, Virginia



WORRY CORNER

YOU ARE invited to write Dairy Goat Journal about any problems (if your problem is veterinary, please refer to this special department in Dairy Goat Journal before writing). They will be answered free of charge, or you will be referred to sources of information. Be sure and enclose stamped envelope for reply. Each month a few problems of general interest will be published in this department.

SCRATCH FEED

Q: I feed chicken scratch feed along with the goat ration I give my goats. Neighbors tell me I should not feed it. Why not?

A: Let's reverse the question and ask "Why feed it?" Assuredly, there is nothing in a good scratch feed that will hurt a goat, but it is designed to produce maximum efficiency for poultry, not for goats. With goat ration available there can be no logical reason for using poultry feed for the goats.

CLOSE BREEDING

Q: At one of the meetings of our club the principles of breeding were discussed. I stated: "Linebreeding is the mating of animals not too closely related, but still in the same family. Inbreeding is the mating of a brother and sister, sire and daughter, and son to dam." Several members objected to this definition.

A: Two most common terms in use with breeding systems are linebreeding and inbreeding. In actuality, these are essentially the same. Miller Purvis, the poultry expert, says: "I have always maintained that the term linebreeding is merely an euphonious way of getting away from the prejudice that exists against incestuous breeding which canonical law forbids in human beings, but which is good practice in breeding animals or fowls, as has been proved by all the great breeders of livestock since improvement began."

Purvis explains that linebreeding is a system of breeding which intensifies the blood of a certain ancestor in each succeeding generation. A breeder has an animal of great perfection in vigor, shape markings, and other desirable qualities. He desires to breed these good qualities into the herd. So he breeds the sire to his daughters and to his granddaughters, and to their daughters—if the sire remains in service long enough. Then he breeds his sons to the female descendants of the same family.

Or he may have a female of great

quality, and breed her to her son, to her grandson, and so on, keeping as much of her blood as possible in the line of descent. This is inbreeding, of course, but with a certain definite line in view, the aim being to keep as much of the blood of a certain individual in the line as possible.

Inbreeding is the miscellaneous interbreeding of relatives without regard to definite bloodlines from certain beginnings. When brothers and sisters are bred together, inbreeding is being practiced in its precise meaning, but not linebreeding, as the breeding of brother and sister together makes no change in the line of descent as commonly understood. However, as a matter of scientific fact, through the workings of Mendel's law even a brother and sister may be far apart biologically. —Aids to Goatkeeping.

VEAL PRODUCTION

Q: How would one raise calves on goat milk to produce veal?

A: This profitable practice is usually done by putting the does on stands and letting the calves nurse. Two or more calves a year can be raised by a doe. In some cases the doe is milked and the calves fed by pail or one of the popular nipple-pails available. The usual hay and grain supplements can be given as desired, and milk substitutes may be used for part of the ration . . . often a surprisingly small amount of goat milk puts a decided bloom on the calves.

PRECOCIOUS MILKER

Q: A doeling has developed an udder and needs to be milked, although she has not been bred. I have not been able to dry her off.

A: Precocious lactation is a comparatively common occurrence in goats, and is of no particular significance. It is advisable to leave the udder of the young doe alone, watching closely for any signs of the udder becoming hot and inflamed. If any signs of inflammation occur she

should be treated just as a young doe fresh for the first time.

Usually there is tenderness in the udder and a bit more than normal susceptibility to udder troubles in these cases, so care must be used in handling the precocious young doe and her udder.

In many cases only one-half of the udder of the young doe will develop, or it will develop more than the other half, creating a malformed appearance. However, this does not usually indicate anything in particular, and the udder probably will be well balanced after the doe freshens normally.

SWISS CHARD

Q: A friend feeds large amounts of Swiss chard to his cow. Would this be suitable for goats?

A: The use of succulent feeds of this type has much to recommend it and will stimulate production. In most instances it is a reasonably economical source of nutrients.

ROSE HEDGE

Q: We are considering the use of Multiflora rose for fence in rough terrain. Will it spread either by root or seed to become a nuisance? Will it turn goats?

A: Multiflora rose hedge is almost too good to be true. It has not been known to become a pest in any instance, and is readily eradicated if it is ever desired to do so. An inspection of a well-matured hedge will convince one that it will turn almost anything from a mouse to an elephant—and with just cause.

PEDIGREE RECORD

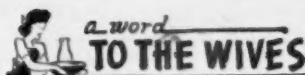
Q: I have just purchased a registered doe. How can I get a pedigree record of her?

A: Write to the association at the address given on the registry certificate. A pedigree can be prepared by the secretary at a nominal fee. The secretary will also give you information on registering offspring, or any other information you may need pertaining to registry.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Q: Will electric fence work satisfactorily?

A: Yes. Refer to back issues of Dairy Goat Journal for many articles and items on how to secure best results. This is an economical, practical fence for goats under many conditions.



ANGEL PIE

Crust: 4 egg whites, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ t. cream of tartar. Beat egg whites until frothy and add cream of tartar. Gradually add sugar and continue beating until stiff. Spread in 9 in. ungreased pie plate. Bake 1 hour in slow oven (300°F.). Cool.

Filling: 4 egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, few grains of salt, 2 T. orange juice, 1 T. lemon juice, 1 t. grated lemon peeling, 1 t. grated orange peeling, 1 cup goat cream, (whipped), 2 T. powdered sugar.

Beat egg yolks, sugar, salt, orange and lemon juice and peeling in upper part of double boiler. Place over hot water. Stir and cook until thick. Whip goat cream with powdered sugar, and spread half of it over crust. Spread with filling, and then cover with remaining whipped cream. Chill in refrigerator 12 to 24 hrs.—Mrs. Albert A. Lytle.

FAVORITE LAYER CAKE

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $2\frac{1}{4}$ t. baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or other shortening, $\frac{1}{4}$ t. salt, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup goat milk, 1 t. vanilla.

Sift flour once, measure and add baking powder, salt and sift again. Cream butter and sugar then add eggs. Add flour alternately with milk, beat until smooth. Add vanilla and put in layer cake pans. Place in moderate oven.—Mrs. Lester Taylor.

DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE FUDGE

2 cups sugar, 2 t. cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup goat milk, 1 t. butter, 1 t. vanilla. Mix cocoa, sugar and goat milk, boil 9 minutes, remove from fire to cool, add vanilla and beat till thickens, pour into buttered pan and put in cool place to cool and harden.—Miss Audrey Witnover.

NEW FASHIONED HASH

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ground or chopped chevon lean meat, 2 cups finely chopped boiled potatoes, 3 cups finely chopped boiled beets and 2 T. minced onions.

Season well with salt and pepper. Fry in hot chevon fat until deep brown and crusty. Fold like an omelet and serve immediately.—Mrs. M. Lloyd.

Saanen Goats

For Sale

Offered by one of the finest purebred Saanen herds in the country! All have long lactation.

DORIS OF BEROL LODGE, born Feb. 9, 1946, hornless. Now milking at rate of 6 qts. per day ... \$100

BEROL'S NIGHTINGALE, born Jan. 25, 1948, disbudded. Now milking at rate of 4½ qts. per day 75

—Above goats must be called for—

BEROL'S ZEPHER, born Apr. 25, 1947, disbudded. Due to freshen May 1949; 4½ qt. milker 75

DORETTA OF BEROL LODGE, born July 20, 1944, hornless. Due to freshen April 1950; 6 qt. milker 100

BEROL LODGE MAX, born Feb. 17, 1949, hornless. One of the outstanding purebred Saanen buck kids of last year 50

—Above goats will be shipped—

BEROL LODGE

710 East 14th St. New York 9, N. Y.

SPLENDIDA SAANENS

Mitchell's Herd of Purebred Saanens

Home of Imported

THUNDERSLEY PETROL

Kids for sale by Petrol and Etherley Myrus II, and out of AR does.

BOTH BUCKS AT STUD

THOMAS H. MITCHELL

Amosland Road Morton, Pa.

Sennruti Goat Dairy

Home of Imported

MOONLARCH ENDYMION

To mate to Endymion's daughters we have just secured

Thundersley Petrol's Waldeck

8-9826

A son of imported Thundersley Petrol, out of Igkarnaylum 5-4361, a 14 lb. doe. No stock for sale at present, but daughters of Endymion bred to Waldeck may have buck kids which can be reserved now. Also buck kids by Endymion.

MRS. ELODA CHRISTENER

Rt. 1 Sheridan Pa. 3 miles north of Bricksville, 2 miles south of Schaefferstown on Rt. 501.

BUNNSHERD DAIRY GOATS

Now accepting orders for Saanen buck kids from

TERESA OF IRONDALE AR 250

(3927.8 lbs. milk) Her twin sister, and her two AR daughters.

T. E. BUNN, JR.

1809 N. Druid Hills Rd. Decatur, Ga.

Lactation Saanens

Offer at this time . . .

*B Dona's Lad of Wasatch
309914

—See our March ad, page 14—

Lad will be an Advanced Registry Herd Sire, as will his sire, *B Laddie of Wasatch, this year. Both are sons of Rio Linda Dona Marcelina AR 677, 736 and 912. Lad is hornless, 3 years old, a show type sire.

—ALSO OFFERING—

*B Lactation Pele's Duke 534689, sired by Lad (above); dam is Watt's Margie *M AR 1347. Duke is coming 2 years, hornless, wonderful show type.

Several hornless buck and doe kids, sired by Lad, and from dams on test to rate 2- to 4-star milkers. Every one has an AR dam, some kids from AR dams now.

Twin doe kids, Rio Linda bred, from possible AR sire and dam.

Prices are reasonable for this class Saanens.

Write for list

W. L. AUGHENBAUGH
Box CJ Phone 24 Kenney, Ill.

It's Here!

The 1950 YEARBOOK of the British Goat Society

Just arrived is the biggest and best of the post-war issues of the British Goat Society Yearbook—an unusual compilation of the best of current dairy goat information, and with its usual collection of superlative illustrations.

The number allotted for distribution in America is limited.

Price \$1.50, postpaid

(A few copies of back issues of the Yearbook have been made available—for years 1943, 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949. These FIVE plus the 1950 Yearbook, all for but \$5 postpaid).

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Advanced Registry TOGGENBURGS

Yearlings, 2-year-old and 3-year-old does, all bred Oct. 1949 to *B Sunshine Fink's Shoshone T78689, whose dam is AR 490 and 562 with 2773.8 lbs. milk in 8 months, 24 days. Bangs and tuberculin tested.

L. W. MEYLER, Conneaut, Ohio

Silver Rock Goat Farms

—FOR SALE—

Several good registered Toggenburg does, freshened in February.

MR. & MRS. LEE PRATT
Rt. 4 Harrison Ark.

VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by stamped envelope will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability, or you will be referred to sources of information.

Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. McCUSTION, Box 1731, Ft. Worth 1, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases.

If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCustion he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for each reply.

AVITAMOSIS B

Q: A doe freshened over a month ago with big, healthy twins. She was in good condition, but after freshening she bleated continuously for a couple of weeks. She quit eating



Dr. McCustion

grain and was thirsty. About 10 days ago she started eating grain again, then 5 days ago she bloated terrifically. The use of baking soda got rid of the bloat. After that she would merely pick at her food, then her head

twisted to her side. She would not straighten out unless I rubbed it, and all she would take was warm milk. She had convulsions and died in agony this morning. She gave 2 qts. at a milking, was 2 years old, and with her first kids.

I saved, apparently, another doe with exactly the same symptoms about 10 days ago. After convulsions I would get her on her feet, but her mouth would be paralyzed and her tongue stiff. As soon as I could get her mouth open I would give her bread. This went on for about four days, finally she ate a lot of bread, drank some water, and now is eating normally although in very thin condition. This doe is mother to the doe mentioned above.

I feed alfalfa hay, ½ lb. coffee can of ground oats, corn and soybean oil meal, and 1 tablespoon of cow mineral twice a day. They have loose salt about every third day, and warm water twice a day.

A: You have presented a very interesting clinical picture of these two does. The first doe was doing splendidly until after the big healthy twins arrived. She began to show extreme nervousness with the two weeks of continuous bleating. She next quit eating grain which is rich in the nerve vitamin B, but in a few days started to eat it again but developed severe bloat due to a fur-

ther shortage of this vitamin. The dose of soda got rid of the bloat and also the little remaining vitamin B that that was needed so badly in her system. Alkalies destroy this vitamin and one should always take this into consideration before administering it. Then like a car which is fast running out of gas, sputtering and jerking, the doe began to show contortions of the head and neck, paralysis of group muscles, muscular tremors, folding up of her neck, convulsions and a general collapse, then death. This chain of symptoms, advanced step by step, each getting a little worse as the vitamin B diminished in her body.

The second doe got well when she finally ate a lot of bread. Bread is rich in vitamin B and is responsible for her life. Vitamin B must be taken fresh into the body daily because no provisions have been made for storing it and when the short reserve is diminished the vital network of nerves break down piece by piece and then comes the general failure. A hypodermic dose of vitamin B should have been administered to these animals early and daily until sufficient evidence indicated the nervous system was clicking and every organ functioning smoothly. Neither animal would then have become beyond control.

Dr. Charles Rager, who has practiced veterinary medicine more than a half century and been a goat breeder all along the way, recently told the writer that we should not overlook the value of "day old whole wheat bread" which has to be sold at a discount. He feeds it to his own goats daily and prescribes it on numerous occasions for dairy goats in his private practice.

FISH OILS

Q: I have been feeding my goats pellets containing a small percentage of fish oil. My stock has been getting along fine and I thought they had been looking better than they

had for several years. Then, I read an article that states that fish oils are poison for goats, even in small quantities. What about this?

A: Some time ago Cornell University did some investigating work indicating that fish oils given over prolonged periods might not be the best thing to do. However, there is plenty of clinical evidence to show that the margin of safety is rather wide. Your animals, you say, look better than ever before. This is just another example.

The formula you enclose is apparently a good one. I would not hesitate to feed it to my goats, and continue to do so, as long as their appetites were favorable.

The fine spun gossamer theories of the laboratory do not always hold as substantially as the heavier chains of practical experience. In my 30 years as a veterinarian I have never yet seen what I considered a case of poisoning from the fish oils. These oils were commonly used for years in the fly sprays, because the animal would leave them alone, on account of their repulsive taste and odor. The finicky appetite of the goat is an effective mechanism for protection in choosing beneficial food. It takes starvation to drive most animals to eating poisonous substances.

BELOW THE BELT

Q: We killed our buck when we got up yesterday morning. He could not stand and he was lying on his side, with his head drawn back. If I held him up his head seemed to be normal, but as soon as I left him down it would seem to be pulled back. His bowels were never normal until he got sick. Before it would

be in bunches, but as soon as he began to limp on the front leg he passed pebbles. He ate well the day before we killed him, but yesterday he would not eat, just cried and his hind legs would twitch. At first he seemed to be lame in one front leg, then he started to get weak in the hind legs. Recently he was in the stall and one of the does butted him against the wall. He had a hard time getting up although he limped a little then. Can you suggest what might have been wrong with him?

A: Your buck was fatally injured when he was struck in the solar plexus. This may happen when a blow is delivered in the right side when there is a solid wall to prevent an animal's body from giving with the drive. Such dangers are well known in human pugilistic circles. In this particular case there was evidence of a blood clot breaking up several days later and portions of it becoming detached and following the blood vessels, blocking the muscles controlling the head, foreleg and finally shutting out the two hind legs. A clot in the blood stream is somewhat like a snow ball, taking on more substance the farther it goes. This is a difficult problem to handle, but may never come to you again.

PUSTULAR DERMATITIS

Q: One of my does has some large bumps on her udder and sometimes some of them will get raw and it seems like they are yellow blisters. Some of the bumps are right hard and the doe has failed some in her milk. She will freshen again in February and she seems to not care to eat. I have wormed this doe. Her udder is bathed with carbolated vaseline and a disinfectant and udder ointment. Nothing does any good, however, sometimes it will get a little better for about two days, then it gets bad again. A remedy will be appreciated.

A: Thoroughly cleanse the doe's udder with soap and warm water. Dry with a large towel. Then dust powdered sulfanilamide on the udder twice daily using a small pledget of cotton or a powder puff. This treatment will usually clear most these cases up immediately. Two hypodermic doses of penicillin in oil and wax given 72 hours apart will also serve to hasten the departure of this troublesome condition.

Spring—time to double check to eradicate goat lice.

Look! Purebred Toggenburgs

SILVERSPRING HERD
Wisconsin State Fair champions for many years are for sale.

We will sell herd for \$400.

FAIRYCHASM HEIDI T-1977, born May 13, 1939
GRETA OF BARKMOOR T-5751, born Feb. 12, 1940
SILVERSPRING ERNA T-7758, born Jan. 10, 1949
SILVERSPRING NANCY T-8315, born June 11, 1947
SILVERSPRING ESTHER T-8736, born Jan. 10, 1949
SILVERSPRING LILLIAN T-8193, born June 8, 1948
SILVERSPRING EILEEN T-8735, born June 4, 1949
SILVERSPRING MAUREEN T-8734, born June 4, 1949
SILVERSPRING JANEAN T-8733, born June 4, 1949
Herd sire
ANGUS OF DUNSAULIN T-7814, born Apr. 28, 1945

SILVERSPRING HERD

A. J. WILDE, Owner
5415 N. 28 St. Milwaukee 9, Wis.

Get Toggenburgs

for

- BEAUTY
- PRODUCTION
- PROFIT

We are proud of our individual records—but we are prouder of our herd average. Yokelawn milk records are certified by the State of New Jersey and the American Milk Goat Record Assn. YOKELAWN TOGGENBURGS have stood the test of time.

Send for circular—it's free

YOKELAWN

"Home of
America's Choicest Toggenburgs"
Wanaque, New Jersey

SHAGBARK TOGGENBURGS

1950 KIDS sired by "B Glenview's Royal Oak (son of Glenview Fog #M AR 772, and grandson of Adenetha Judy #M AR 412, both breed leaders) . . . out of high producing AR does—Shagbark Lauren, S. Patience, S. Patricia, S. Conale, S. Princess, and Lucile's. Pet of Yokelawn, all producing better than 2,000 lbs. milk. Minkdale, Yokelawn and Zionlans bloodlines.

Pedigrees, photos and show and production records on request.

HELEN C. HUNT, owner
Roxbury Rd. Washington, Conn.

Sunset Hollow Toggenburgs

Offering young bucks sired by Chikaming Boliver Simeon 66433 AR 80. A few excellent bred does with AR dams.

MRS. A. L. RAILY, JR.
Rt. 1 West Chester Pa.

ADMOR MILKMAKERS

Produces Quality Milk with Quality Milkers
Every goat at Admor Farms is a purebred Toggenburg, descended from milkers that produced 100 to 150 lbs. butterfat during 10 months, on official AR test. Guaranteed, sturdy, farm-raised stock. Bucks, doelings, milkers \$10 to \$60.
ADMOR FARMS
Phone 485J1 Moravia, N. Y.

Yes! We Have  \$2.75 each
sh. wt. 4 lbs.

CALF-TERIA NIPPLE PAILS

for kids—easy as pan feeding, with advantages of bottle feeding. 5-qt. bucket with syphon-flow leaves less than teaspoon unused. 2 nipples, one for baby kids, one for larger kids. Order from this ad or send for circular.

SEAMLESS, STAINLESS STEEL Milking pail. Designed especially for goats. With snap on hood and bail for easy cleaning. Will meet the most exacting Dairy Codes. 4-qt. pail \$7.25; 6-qt. pail \$10.50. Prepaid.

Dress your buck in a Tamm Buck Jacket and let him run with the herd, exercise will do him good, and he will not breed the does. State size, measure from neck to tail and heart girth. Postpaid \$5.50.

Goat milk bottle caps, No. 2 size, printed red and blue on white stock. \$1.50 per 1000. Add 4 lbs. postage.

Did you have a doe that failed to conceive? Still-Bo stimulates heat and may bring her in. 10 cc vial 80c postpaid. Read March 1950 Journal for more information.

Send for No. 91 Catalog of Goat Supplies
AMERICAN SUPPLY HOUSE
311 Benton St., Columbia, Missouri

Classified ADS

Breeders' Rates: 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 11 such insertions at cost of 8. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

Commercial Rates: 10c a word, minimum 10 words, same discounts as above.

Copy for classified ads must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5 for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgments for possible correction before that date.

Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

1950		APRIL							1950
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT			
						1			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29			

Remember April 5—the last day for your advertisement to reach Dairy Goat Journal for insertion in the May issue.

AT STUD

NUBIAN

STUD SERVICE: Sire of show stock. Order kids. Chippewa Herd, Rt. 4, Elm Grove, W. Va.

FRENCH ALPINES

ALTRUMANSE ALPINES: Sell or trade herd sire, Cobblestones Julhook, for Alpine doe of equal value. Rio Linda, Vestal breeding. Rev. Luther Bostrom, Box 46, Nunda, N. Y.

NUBIANS

CAPE MAY NUBIANS: Quality stock for sale, purebred, registered. Bucks at stud. Linebred within the following bloodlines: Shirley Rons, Lartius, Jr., Harlow, Horus, Malpas Meridew, Malpas Ambassador. Specify your wants. Elizabeth Buch, Califon, N. J.

APEX NUBIANS: 1949 spring bucks, ready for light service. Excellent type. Brutus, Oakwood and Chikaming breeding back of them, all hornless. Bred and open doelings, same breeding. 1950 buck and doe kids, same breeding. Write for pictures and prices. H. M. Butler, Lewis, Kans.

FOUR WINDS NUBIANS, registered grades and purebreds. At stud: Maple Lodge Prince Hassan N92117. Fees: Purebreds, \$10; grades, \$5. Mr. and Mrs. Madison Sayles, Four Winds Farm, Chestnut Hill Rd., Norwalk, Conn. Phone Norwalk, 6-2048.

FOR SALE: Nubian doe, 4 years old. Freshened February 21. This doe is of excellent stock, good milker, very gentle. Will sacrifice this doe and her doe kid for \$75. Will ship. Herbert W. Anderson, Rt. 1, Duncanville, Pa.

TWO SONS OF *B Horus Serape of Rancho La Habra 75096 AR 103 and Hurricane Acres Commando's Sherita N89108. Send for pictures and pedigrees on these buck kids. T. H. Loofbourrow, Rt. 6, Wichita 15, Kans.

SIR PATRICK, registered AMGRA AGS. Sire, Majestic Brita's Harbirt. Sire's sire, Harlow, imported; sire's dam, Theydon Brita, imported. Dam Schneepohl, 4 years old. Stephen McGrill, Cambrills, Md.

SHIRLOSS NUBIANS offers buck kids, Brutus and Chikaming bloodlines, for sale, reasonable, or trade. Increase your milk production with one of these splendid bucks. Mrs. Vern Bailey, Arlington, Ind.

PUREBRED KIDS with at least 10 Advanced Registry numbers in 4 generations. Two 1949 doelings bred to grandson of Budleeta Brutus. Mary Rice, Rt. 3, Folsom, Hammon, N. J.

NOVEMBER doe kids. Ambassador, Creamy, Shirley bloodlines, 23 and 25 three-year-olds, 35 registered to buyer, safe arrival guaranteed. Louis Perry, Clay, N. Y.

TWENTY registered Nubian does; also kids. Oakwood, Ambassador, Wheelbarrow Hill bloodlines. Paul Peter Peterson, East Prairie, Mo.

PINETREE HERD: Nubians only, bred does, kids, July delivery. Write for pictures and descriptions. A. M. Fleming, Rt. 6, Greensboro, N. C.

CAMPFIRE Christy's sturdy superb producers pay dividends. Doelings, milkers, kids. Reasonable. Herron's Motel, Hazel Creek, Calif.

HILAND RANCH: Three registered buck kids, naturally hornless. Sired by Valley Park Hill Brutus Andy 9221. Ready to ship at a bargain. Hiland Ranch, Cove, Ark.

NAJA NUBIAN purebred and grade milkling does and kids, leading bloodlines. Show winners with production. Donovan Beal, Rt. 1, Box 447, Ceres, Calif.

PLAINVIEW NUBIANS: Kids sired by son of Imp. Budleeta Brutus AN-3021, pure. Plainview Nubian Goat Dairy, Berea, Ohio.

EXCELLENT buck and doe kids, bred for production. Dean's Goat Dairy, at Princeton, R. D. 6, New Castle, Pa.

REGISTERED Nubian buck kids, Oakwood strain, \$30 up. Cielia Goat Farm, Box 958, Janesville, Calif.

RUSS NUBIANS: Purebred registered stock for sale. George A. Russ, Rt. 1, Trucksville, Pa.

SHIRLOSS NUBIANS offer yearling does. Brutus and Chikaming bloodlines. Reasonable. Mrs. Vern Bailey, Arlington, Ind.

PUREBRED REGISTERED Nubians. Reed P. Notter, Rt. 3, Terre Haute, Ind.

SAANENS

VALLEY VIEW SAANENS. Improve your stock by ordering your herd sire now. World record bloodlines, high production, long lactation, good type. Kids are sired by Sennruti Endymion's New Era 5-6619, son of imported Moonlarch Endymion, and from high producing dams. Buck kids, \$75 each. F.O.B. J. O. Johnson, Holland, Tex.

INSPIRATION HERD SAANENS. Purebred 1950 kids from efficient producers. Herd sire is Lactation Nick, a grandson of Rio Linda Dona Marcelina. Some mature stock also offered. Full details given promptly. Wayne Cebell, Long Prairie, Minn.

TWO-year-old registered Saanen buck, registered Saanen doe; 10 grade does and doelings; registered Nubian doe and doeling reasonably priced. Fred W. Davis, Rt. 2, Washington, Ind.

PUREBRED SAANENS: Bonnie Jessica, Rio Linda stock, 11 milking, 4 bred yearlings, 2-year buck, \$75 each. Yearling bucks, \$45. No shipping. Jeanne Canepa, Rt. 3, Box 7, Watsonville, Calif.

GRADE SAANEN dairy goats. Spring kids to 5 years old. Some fresh, some to freshen. Result of 15 years selective breeding, have record of each milking. No shipping. Roy Manley, Wilcox, Mo.

PUREBRED SAANENS: Garden spot best bloodlines. Sired by Mount Joy Pluto, son of Moonlarch Endymion, imported. Kids \$20 up. Elmer G. Martin, Rt. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

1950 buck and some doe kids from AR star milkers, and mature stock. Sired by Peter Bell, three-time champion. Ezell Wade, Baltic Conn.

EXTRA GOOD Saanen milkers, yearlings and kids. \$20 up. 35 years of breeding. Helm Goat Milk Products, Grass Lake, Mich.

DOUBLE H RANCH Saanen kids. All come from the finest of stock. Harlan and Helen Mumma, B. F. Star Rt., Box 49, Eagle Point, Ore.

HILAND RANCH—Four registered buck kids, real beauties. Sired by Sennruti Endymion Esquire 8712. Ready to ship at a bargain. Hiland Ranch, Cove, Ark.

BUCK, NEWBERG 5-8754, 3 years, hornless, large, gentle. Best bloodlines, Echo, etc. Bargain for quick sale nearby. Dorothy Lare, Hermiston, Ore.

SHOW WINNING purebreds; quality stock available. Echo and Rio Linda breeding. Allan Rogers, Laurel, Md.

FOR SALE: Purebred Saanen doe kids born June 28, 1949. Excellent bloodlines. Pearl K. Gibbs, West Wareham, Mass.

WILD HILLS Saanens. Registered 1950 kids. Write for information. Daily's Goat Dairy, Rt. 1, Newark, O.

SACRIFICE! Hercules' Melvin, 9 months, \$50. Fresh dairy goats; bred does; kids. Herron's Motel, Hazel Creek, Calif.

PUREBRED buck and doe kids. Sunny Slope, Lactation, Kulm bloodlines, \$20 up. Mrs. Will Everson, Robinson, Kans.

REGISTERED Saanen buck kids. Rio Linda, Echo bloodlines, \$10 up. Cielia Goat Farm, Box 958, Janesville, Calif.

FOR SALE: Purebred Saanen buck, also Saanen kids. Mrs. Nels Jacobsen, Rt. 1, Neenah, Wis.

SILENT HILL HERD. Purebred. Al McCoy, Rt. 1, Sweet Home, Ore.

TOGGENBURGS

PUREBRED TOGGENBURG dairy goats, 6 yearlings, one 1-year-old. 2 yearlings are fresh, have 1 doe kid each. 5 freshen in March. Also 4 doe kids, 6 weeks old. Breeding is Chikaming and Cloverleaf, bred to Cro's Creek Skipper, priced reasonable. Charles P. Wagoner, Barterville, Ky.

PUREBRED REGISTERED does freshened, by auto only \$100 each. Bucks, spring doe kids. Chikaming, Buckeye, Mile High, Yokelawn bloodlines. L. M. Larson, Box 146, Villa Park, Ill.

TOGGENBURG PICTURE: Printed in full color on high quality paper. Size 6x9. Suitable for framing, 25c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

ZYNDOOA TOGGENBURGS: Bred does, doe and buck kids from AR does. Few good grades. Place orders now. Carl M. Showalter, Woodstock, Va.

TOGGENBURGS: Registered, excellent milk strain, 8 does, 3 yearlings, 7 kids. Moon Hollow Dairy, Rt. 8, Box 626-A, Cincinnati, O.

PUREBRED TOGGENBURGS: Very young bucks or does if you care to raise them yourself. Priced low. Cro's Creek Goat Farm, Brazil, Ind.

JUST FRESH: Gallon milkers. Purebreds, \$20; grades, \$40 and \$45; fresh yearlings, \$20; kids, \$5 to \$10. Mrs. Duerer, Orlando, Okla.

ORDER SOON! Splendid kids from *bucks and Advanced Registry does or does now on test. Harvey Considine, Rt. 1, Janesville, Wis.

TX DAIRY GOAT RANCH: Offering purebred Toggenburgs exclusively. Dr. Wolf, Carthage, Mo.

QUIGLEY'S TOGGENBURGS, bred in the purple. Nothing but the best. E. J. Quigley, Rt. 1, Kaw, Okla.

CLOSING OUT my entire herd. All registered mature stock and kids. Mrs. C. Lutensberg, Rt. 2, Quincy, Ill.

PUREBRED TOGGENBURGS—exclusive with quality, type, production. Does, kids. Vantrump's Goat Farm, Carrollton, Mo.

BARGAIN: Fresh young does. Toggenburg grades, registered sires. L. Jones, Brandon, S. Dak.

SUPERDUCTION HERD: 1950 buck kids, bucks at stud. Dr. J. L. Cornelius, Edina, Mo.

SEVERAL KIDS from star buck. Cloverleaf Goat Dairy, George Reuss, owner, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE: Pure, registered Toggenburgs. Now fresh. Can't ship. T. R. Hensline, Fredericktown, Mo.

REGISTERED Toggenburg, hornless, buck kids. Chikaming bloodlines. Carl Rosbrock, China Grove, N. C.

REGISTERED TOGGENBURG buck kid and two grade doe kids. Irvin Showalter, Big Spring, Md.

SEVERAL BREEDS

PRIDE of Oregon. Purebred Nubians, Toggenburgs, French Alpines. Order now. Spring kids from one of America's finest show herds. Robert Cassebeer, 14725 Southeast Powell, Portland 66, Oreg.

PEDIGREED FRENCH ALPINE, Nubians. Offering milking does, yearlings, kids, *bucks, out of **AR sire. Del Norte, Sunflower, Silver Pines bloodlines. Mrs. Douglas Miller, Huntington Station, N. Y.

SERVICEABLE age bucks: Saanen, Toggenburg, French Alpine, Nubian. Best bloodlines. Registered stock. A few high grade does. Orland Ruble, Harrison, Ark.

BUCKS, purebred, registered. Mature Saanen and Nubian bucks of excellent breeding. \$65 each. John E. Montague, Rt. 1, Raleigh, N. C.

REGISTERED purebred Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians. Bucks, does, 1950 kids. Choice stock. Reasonable prices. Louis L. Gakle, Rt. 1, Ontario, Calif.

FOR SALE: Grade does. No shipping. Call week days. Ben Klevberg, Jackson, Minn.

GOAT BREEDERS SOCIETIES

CALIFORNIA Milk Goat Breeders' Assn. Stock, all breeds for sale. Information. Mrs. E. W. MacNab, cor. sec., 1105 West Broadway, Arusa, Calif.

ILLINOIS MILK GOAT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION: representing 4 breeds. Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.

SEND FOR Buyer's Guide. Officially scored and tested stock. Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Augusta, Kans.

GOAT SUPPLIES

NU-IDEA goat collars. Designed especially for goats in three sizes. Heavy Dee tie-ring located ahead of buckle and strap, free and clear of loose strap ends. Finest harness leather. Heavy Japan-finish buckle, heavy welded Dee. Also, halters. Send postal for information and prices. Jim Dandy Collar Co., Bradford 5, Ill.

GOATS wormy? Try Edghill Farms Goat Formula W. No starving, no drenching. Teaspoonful in the feed once each week. \$1 quarter lb.; \$3 lb. Formula M, an organic tonic, puts and keeps them in fine condition and increases milk flow. \$1.25 lb., prepaid. Fred B. Keifer, Marshall, Ill.

\$12.50 OSTER ELECTRIC CLIPPER \$25. Only 4 at this low price. These clippers are new, fully guaranteed, a bit shop worn, never used. Subject to prior sale. A quality clipper at a big saving. Order early. American Supply House, 311 Benton, Columbia, Mo.

STOP test-sucking. Apply harmless, effective No-Test-Suk. Guaranteed. Send \$1 for ounce bottle. Sanident Co., Inc., 7512 S. Greenwood Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

STEAM or electrically heated pasteurizers. 15 and 50 gal. sizes for small dairies and institutions. Royce L. Parker, Inc., Addison, Ill.

BUCK and doe halters, \$1.50. Anti-bleaters, \$1.00. Kickers, \$2.00. Collars, \$1.00. Bailey Mfg. Co., Orrick, Mo.

DAIRY-VAC for cleaning animals. Write for folder. Dairy-Vac, Plymouth, Wis.

WANTED

A GOOD USED goat harness and wagon. State price. Mrs. Howard E. Lohnas, Cassville, N. Y.

DOGS

SHETLAND SHEEP DOGS (Miniature Collies). Puppies reasonable. Personality plus. Naahcrest Kennels, Rt. 100, Katonah, New York.

RABBITS

A HEALTH-building, money-making hobby or full time occupation. Ralse Angora rabbits. Send for price list. Karth's Angora Farm, 1060 W. Co. Rd., E. St. Paul 6, Minn.

POULTRY

RAISE TURKEYS the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000 in your own backyard. Address National Turkey Institute, Dept. 52, Columbus, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK

HAMSTERS breeding age, virgin stock, \$2.50 pair, \$3.50 trio. Complete information. Live delivery guaranteed. Erdman Hamstery, 427 Bliss Ave., Stevens Point, Wis.

FOR SALE: Cavies, guinea pigs. Healthy, raised in the sunshine. Rothhammer Farm, Melrose, Fla.

NURSERY STOCK

SWEET potato plants. Nancy Hall's, Puerto Ricans, guaranteed carefully packed, prompt shipments, 300, \$1; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. An overseas veteran. Joe Hamilton, Gleason, Tenn.

BEST QUALITY strawberry plants. Blakemore, Missionary, Robinson plants, 200, \$2.25; 500, \$3.50; 1000, \$5. Special price. Large lots. A. B. McRee, Soddy, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE

160 ACRES, eastern Washington. Buildings, corrals, some fence, spring water, small lake; 10 acres farm ground, gardens, saw and wood timber, browse, electricity, school bus, mail route. 15 milking goats, 11 yearling does freshen soon. Purebred Saanen buck, 15 doe kids. Ruppenthal, Valley, Wash.

FOR SALE: Twenty-acre goat ranch in beautiful California foothills. 3-room house, barn buildings accommodating 35 goats. Good well, pressure system. Fruit, excellent climate. Sell with or without herd. Good possibility for developing dairy. Oakwood Goat Farm, Colfax, Calif.

THIS IS IT! 4,200-acre Ozark stock farm: houses, timber, springs, river, free range. \$5.50 acre; 120 acre, timber, water, electricity, \$10 acre. Laura Harris, Scotland, Ark.

OREGON—Write the Kingwell Agency for Farm Catalogue. 135 South Second, Corvallis, Oregon.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

BACK COPIES of Dairy Goat Journal. Old issues—some nigh unto antique—are available. Not full files, not necessarily consecutive issues, but just a miscellaneous group, some dating back over 15 years. While they last we offer a miscellaneous package (our selection) of 10 copies for 50c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRAY'S OINTMENT for all livestock. Excellent for rabbits, dogs and cats ear canker. Big deal to dealers. Write today, Box 135, Middleton, Ohio.

ELECTRIC farm welders, 200 ampere D.C. generators for electric welding, \$33 each. Free information. Lewis Short, Burton, Kans.

LADIES: Beautiful black gloves; your own kidskins. Savel Wood Factory K, 204 Burton, Johnstown, N. Y.

BREEDERS Directory

Buy Better Goats . . .

. . . from Better Breeders

Breeders listed are those who usually have quality stock to offer for sale, and most of them have purchased bucks at stud. Check this list to locate the breeders of your favorite breed—it is your assurance of value when you buy from advertised breeders.

ARIZONA

French Alpine
TOMONA RANCH, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Kent, Jr., 908 N. 40th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS

French Alpine
WALNUT LANE GOAT DAIRY, Mr. and Mrs. Orland Ruble, Rt. 3 Box 167, Harrison, Ark.

INDIANA

French Alpines
LINDEN SPRINGS RANCH, Mrs. O. A. Huber, Rt. 4, Box 1816, Oroville, Calif.

CONNECTICUT

Nubians
FOUR WINDS FARM, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Sayles, Rt. 1, Box 394, Chestnut Hill Rd., Norwalk, Conn.

INDIANA

Toggenburgs
SONOMA LAND, Ella M. Heminger, South Bend 14, Ind.

KANSAS

Saanen
JAYHAWK FARM, Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 1, Marion, Kans.

ILLINOIS

French Alpine
THE LINCOLN HERD, O. I. Warner, Box 53, Lincoln, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

French Alpines
SILVER SPRING FARM, Mrs. John Q. Batchelder, Rt. 1, Haverhill, Mass.

Toggenburg

VITAMILK GOAT DAIRY, Ernsta and Brown Prospect Hill Road, Harvard, Mass.

MISSOURI

Toggenburgs
MACK, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, Rt. 14, Box 1305, Afton, 23, St. Louis Co., Mo.

NEW JERSEY

Rec Alpine
HICKORY HILL GOAT FARM, Mrs. S. Czapek, Rt. 2, Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK

Saanen
WYNDOVER HERD, Grace Merrill, Marion James, LaGrangeville, N. Y.
BERNINA GOAT FARM, Mrs. Werner Grutier, Rt. 1, Bainbridge, N. Y.

OREGON

Saanen
DAMYANKKE RANCH, Chuck and Jo Taylor, Rt. 1, Box 256, Murphy, Oreg.

SILENT HILL, Al McCoy, Rt. 1, Box 1842, Sweet Home, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nubian
PLAINVIEW Nubian Goat Dairy, Elam S. Horst, Bareville, Pa.

Toggenburg
POWELL, MRS. EDWARD, Rt. 1, Cedar Grove Rd., Media, Pa.

VERMONT

Nubian
CASHEL HILL GOAT DAIRY, William J. Casin, Chester, Vt.

WEST VIRGINIA

Toggenburg
KOKENA HERD, Jerry H. Gass, Rt. 2, Box 308, Buckhannon, W. Va.

If you are a breeder of quality stock and wish to be included in this Breeders Directory, write directly to Dairy Goat Journal for rates and information.

At Auction

April 13, 1950

42 dairy goats—33 fresh, 9 bred.

1 Buck

Kids

H & P MARKET

Lumberton, N. C.

Do It Now!

Register your spring kids . . . don't wait until just before you want to show them and risk being too late.

V. BYRON BENNETT, Sec.
**AMERICAN
MILK GOAT RECORD
ASSOCIATION**
Ipswich, Massachusetts

Chikaming Herd

Toggenburgs
Nubians Saanens

OFFERS buck kids of our three breeds, backed by AR records and consistent breeding for sound dairy type and stamina.

Sorry, no does or doe kids left for sale from our 1950 kid crop.

MRS. CARL SANDBURG
HELGA SANDBURG TOMAN
Flat Rock, North Carolina

Lake-Land Farm

Toggenburgs • French Alpines
Reserve 1950 kids now by LaSuisse and Lake-Land bucks, from registered and AMGRA Advanced Registry does.

FRANK LONG, Rt. 3, Mena, Ark.

Genuine American Black Shepherds

"World's best companion for children and all-around stock dog."
Sure-enough good dairy goats for sale.

REV. A. B. McREYNOLDS
Kiamichi Mts. Mission Talihina, Okla.

GOAT CLUB Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare facts that "Mr. Smith talked on cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in the talk will be of value to other goat owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue, and so on).

Coming Events

April 25—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mrs. J. W. Paxton, Arlington.

May 21—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mrs. Gladys Gehlbach, Northfield.

May 21—New York Alpine Club specialty show, Gunn-Hill Farm, Holcomb, N. Y. M. J. Bargas, pres.

June 4—Indiana Dairy Goat Assn. Kid and Buck Show at home of Mont Dailey, Plainfield, Ind. Basket dinner at noon. Dr. W. E. Bernhoefer, chairman, Brazil, Ind.

June 11—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Col. and Mrs. Mosley, Grafton, Vt.

June 11—Saanen Club Breed Show, Northridge, Calif. Mrs. Hazel Armstrong, sec., Van Nuys, Calif.

June 25—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. Annual Show.

June 30-July 5—San Diego Co. Fair, Del Mar, Calif. Alick Bradley, supt. dairy goat dept.

July 4—Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid and Buck Show, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.

July 22—Delaware Valley Milk Goat Assn. Annual Show, Wrightstown, Pa. Gertrude T. Waters, sec.

July 26—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hall, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Aug. 1-4—Boone Co. (Mo.) Fair goat show. Dr. C. E. Leach, supt., Columbia, Mo.

Aug. 11-20—Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill. H. J. White, mgr.

Aug. 11-20—Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill. John Norris, supt. goat department.

Aug. 12-18—Ozark Empire Fair, Springfield, Mo. G. B. Boyd, mgr.

Aug. 19-27—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee. Clem Weiss, supt. dairy goat dept.

Aug. 20-27—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia. Jesse Turner, supt. dairy goat dept.

Aug. 22-26—Morris Co. Fair, Morristown, N. J. Richard Zartman, supt. dairy goat dept.

Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Ohio State Fair, Columbus. Frank Corbus, supt. dairy goat dept.

Aug. 27—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. Kid Show at home of William Cassin, Chester.

Sept. 1-11—California State Fair, Sacramento. Hubert Heltman, Jr., supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 2-9—New York State Fair, Syracuse. Bligh A. Dodds, director.

Sept. 4-10—Oregon State Fair, Salem. J. J. Thompson, supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 10-16—Kentucky State Fair, Louisville. Louis P. Herberger, supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 12-16—Mineola Fair, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Charles E. Mills, supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 15-Oct. 1—Los Angeles Co. Fair, Pomona, Calif. John V. Bateman, supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 17-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. V. C. Miller, mgr.

Sept. 21-Oct. 1—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque. W. L. Russell, supt. dairy goat dept.

Sept. 24—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Helen Staver, Marlboro.

Oct. 6-15—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore. W. S. Averill, supt. dairy goat dept.

Oct. 7-14—International Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, Ind. Oscar A. Swank, gen. mgr.

Oct. 7-22—Texas State Fair, Dallas. Ray W. Wilson, mgr.

Oct. 22—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. annual banquet.

Oct. 27-Nov. 5—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco. Carl L. Garrison, mgr.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs, or other dates of interest should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

OHIO ASSOCIATION MEETS TO PLAN FOR STATE FAIR

Directors of the Ohio Milk Goat Breeders Assn. met Jan. 29 to lay plans for the goat show at the 1950 State Fair. It was announced that the Fair Board has granted the improvements asked for.

The next meeting will be held some time in April.

The film taken of the goat show at the 1949 State Fair is available to anyone interested at nominal rental.—Mrs. Kenneth Earl, sec., North Fairfield, O.

ALPINE SHOW WILL BE HELD MAY 21

A specialty show for Alpines will be held May 21 at the Gunn-Hill Farm, Holcomb, N. Y. It was decided at a meeting of the New York Alpine Club held Feb. 5.—H. J. Bargas, pres.

BRINSTER ELECTED TO HEAD NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR 1950

J. L. Brinster was elected president of the New Jersey Milk Goat Assn. at its annual meeting on Jan. 26 at Trenton. Others elected were J. C. Kanouse, vice-pres.; Mrs. H. Hartmann, sec.; V. L. Frazee, treas. E. P. Brown of the Certified Milk Producers Assn. talked to the meeting.—Martha Hartmann, sec., New Brunswick, N. J.

SOUTHERN VERMONT ASSN. SEES PURINA FARM PICTURES

Slides taken at the Purina Experimental Farm were shown to the February meeting of the Southern Vermont Goat Assn. held at Springfield.

The April meeting will be held in Putney and official testing for milk production will be the subject.—Annahmiria Burton, publicity director.

VERMONT BREEDERS HEAR TALK ON SANITARY MILK PRODUCTION

The Sanitary Production of Milk was discussed by H. E. Bremer of the Vermont Department of Agriculture at the mid-winter meeting of the Central Vermont Dairy Goat Club, held Feb. 8 in Barre in conjunction with the Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings. Mr. Bremer presented statistics to show that goats are definitely on the increase in Vermont. He also reported that among the many goats tested in the state not a single reactor to either tuberculosis or Bang's disease had been found.

Mr. Bremer stressed the need for herd health and cleanliness in milk handling.

and urged the formation of a goat milk law so that the public could know exactly what the dairy industry in Vermont has to offer.

At the conclusion of the above meeting a special meeting was called of the delegates to the Vermont State Dairy Cvt. Assn. Mention was made of the club's advertisement in the cat.log of the 1-50 Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings, the advertisement consisting of a list of purebred bucks available for service throughout the state.

The main purpose of the meeting was discussion of a dairy goat exhibit to be held in connection with a fair as a means of publicizing the industry. The Club voted to do this, and the president, Howard Smithers, appointed a committee to investigate possible fairs.—Howard J. Smithers, pres.

ILLINOIS MILK GOAT BREEDERS HOLD MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD

The Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell in Springfield on February 18. E. E. Orniston showed pictures of the goats at the University of Illinois.—Mrs. Charles Clark, reporter, Lincoln, Ill.

DELAWARE VALLEY ASSOCIATION AIDS IN CORRESPONDENCE COURSE REVISION

Do all goat associations find it difficult to fit the newcomer into their program? At the February meeting of the Delaware Valley Milk Goat Assn., held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Martin, Wrightstown, Pa., the problems of the beginner were discussed.

Dr. J. E. McCord, who has charge of the distribution of the Extension Courses at Pennsylvania State College, decided that Course 105, Milk Goats, needed revision, and asked all Pennsylvania goat associations to make suggestions to aid him in this work.

Since the course is admittedly for beginners, Adolph Bodine, a brand new member of the Delaware Valley Milk Goat Assn., volunteered to study the course and make suggestions from the viewpoint of a beginner. So the February meeting was turned over to Mr. Bodine, who led a discussion of Course 105.

As a result, a report has been mailed to Dr. McCord, suggestion in part that the following headings either be added or enlarged upon: Mechanics of Breeding, Kid-ding, Housing (including suggested floor plans), Fencing, Pasture, and Poisonous Plants. Corrections in dates, figures, and a full discussion of new methods of disease treatment would do much to bring the course up to date.—Catherine I. Waters, cor. sec., Norristown, Pa.

"BREEDERS"

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CARD ad of 1 inch or more, \$2.50 an inch per month (\$30 a year) on 12-month contract—copy may be changed each four months if desired.

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

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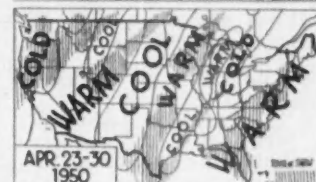
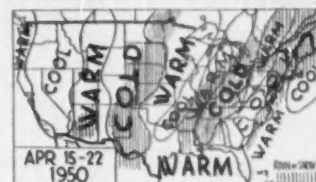
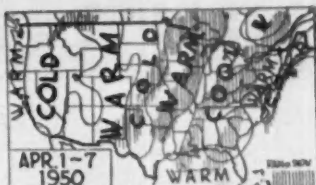
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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

APRIL WEATHER

By Prof. Selby Maxwell



Apr. 1 to 7 — Warm air, with rain and snow, will flow northward from Texas to Wisconsin and the Lake Superior area. A somewhat drier part of this same warm air will flow over West Texas and north over the Rocky Mountain area, but there being less water in the air mass the weather over this latter area will be sunny and warm. A moderate movement of warm and somewhat wet air will flow over the Atlantic seaboard. The weather over the Ohio valley will be cool and wet. A large cold dry air mass will press down over the western part of the Plateau States. The Pacific slope will be warm and dry.

Apr. 8 to 14 — Large warm air masses move from the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico up the Atlantic coast, and because these masses are dry, they will bring warm spring weather to large sections of this area. But a wetter mass of warm air will flow over the lower Ohio valley and the Great Lakes, and here the weather will be rainy. There will be still a third wet air mass, moving over the northern Great Plains. Here the weather may be rainy or perhaps snowy. The Pacific slope will be cold and dry.

Apr. 15 to 22 — The weather will grow cooler and rainy or snowy over the northern part of the Atlantic coast. It is still warm and rainy or snowy over much of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi valley area and also over the eastern part of the Great Plains. But cold will press south over the Rocky Mountain highlands bringing rains and snow, and later frosts to many elevated areas. The whole Pacific slope will grow warmer and dry.

Apr. 23 to 30 — A great deal of warm and somewhat rainy air will flow from the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico along the Atlantic seaboard. Another warm air move even wetter, will flow from Texas to Wisconsin and nearby areas. A warm air movement flows from southern California to Idaho, meeting a cold air mass coming down from British Columbia. There will be rains or snows over Oregon and the upper parts of northern Columbia.



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CONCLUSIONS

BY C. E. LEACH

"I receive Dairy Goat Journal every month and like it more than any reading matter I receive. I have a show and travel all over the U. S. I have a dog, a cat, a monkey and a trained goat, Susie Que. She gets more hands in the show than any of my pets (and brings in more money). I also have a Toggenburg doe with me to furnish me with milk. My show is called 'Cleopatria, The most beautiful woman on earth.' I'm a musician and play several instruments. I drink goat milk and wash my face in the milk. That is the reason why 'Beauty Runs My Business.' I have a Palace trailer and on the hitch I have two goat crates.—Signed—Cleopatria."

—CONCLUSIONS—

I seem to be allergic to police whistles. They create goose pimples all over my body.

—CONCLUSIONS—

A tenderfoot is one who has gotten over the fence into a strange pasture.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"That uncommon ingredient you find in people of surpassing judgement is common sense." Or is it uncommon sense?

—CONCLUSIONS—

When you feel the need of an outercross proceed with caution. Study well the particular traits you want to bring into your herd then hunt for a buck that seems most likely to bring about these results. It is easy to make a backward step when introducing new blood and it may take you two or three years to realize it.

—CONCLUSIONS—

A class in school was asked, "What is syntax?" The bright boy of the class said, "A tax on having a good time." About Mar. 15, we wonder if we have not all been on a big spree.

—CONCLUSIONS—

No business can prosper part honest and part dishonest. A business wholly dishonest will have a better chance at financial success than one that is only tainted with dishonesty. The business founded wholly on dishonest practices will devote its time and thinking in that direction and will have nothing to lose in reputation. The one who tries to maintain an honest reputation but lets it get tainted just to make a few paltry dollars will lose far more in the value

of his reputation as an asset than he can hope to gain by playing too close to the border of unfairness.

If I was going to be dishonest I would go all the way. If I was going to conduct an honest, honorable business I would go all the way. I do not mean that one should permit those of an unfair mind to impose. Perhaps a good question for one to ask himself is, "What would I have a right to expect if I was the other man?"

—CONCLUSIONS—

I heard a man with an international reputation say, "One of the most serious sins one can commit is to deliberately cause a break in friendship between Christian people." I've seen this done by people who profess to live according to Christian principles. I've seen it happen within my own church and I've seen it happen from one side of our nation to the other. In our national organizations we may not approve of the actions of others and it is our right to oppose things, but to "smear" another is quite out of order.

(My use of the word "Christian" here applies to all who try to live according to the high standards as taught in the scriptures regardless of whether you are a church member or a professed Christian).

—CONCLUSIONS—

The most encouraging thing I have learned recently was when many of our men in high office, both Democrats and Republicans met together for breakfast in Washington. They had "Grace before meat," and after breakfast they discussed the value of religion in world government which was followed by prayer. If enough of our leaders will apply this same seriousness to their work we need have but little fear for the future of our country.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Kay Gauntt, Burlington Co., N. J., says, "We have a state licensed dairy and 48 head of goats. By next summer we plan to house 100 head. Sixty per cent of our herd is grades. In our opinion the most valuable does are those old reliables (papers or no papers) that will produce 3 qts. per day for 10 months." Then she adds, "All of our buildings as well as those to come are built by Bill (Mr. Gauntt) and myself. Together we do

all the milking, bottling, delivering, baling of hay, barn cleaning and rearing our four children. It is a tough 24-hour schedule but we love every minute of it and wouldn't trade places with the richest man in the world. The health of our household as well as the health we have brought to so many has brought us more happiness and contentment than anything else in the world we could have done."

—CONCLUSIONS—

It was rather surprising the number of letters we received urging more information about the average grade goat. As a rule, whatever is said about purebreds applies equally well to grades. It is through purebreds that good grades are derived. If one would select a few good grades and keep pedigrees and records he could develop a strain that might parallel purebreds, but this is never done. It is because of the records kept on purebreds that better goats are raised.

—CONCLUSIONS—

A subscriber tells of drinking "goaty" goat milk in a town where a respectable goat dairy was operating. The one who furnished the milk to a local "health food store" did not know how to properly handle milk, according to the writer. He said, "He sure raised hell with the other goat dairies." After all, if we are not concerned about our own business maybe we do owe some consideration to other people.

A man may do a hundred fine deeds and slip one and the hundred good deeds are forgotten and the one mistake is remembered. The same seems to be true about one glass of ill-flavored milk vs. a hundred, or a thousand glasses of good milk.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Then from the West Coast comes the following from O. John Lutes, Placer Co., Calif.: "We have a ranch of 600 acres and the past year we have had over 300 head of goats, most of the time more than half belong to the Heifers for Relief project.

"Our good does produce from 7 to 10½ lbs. per day through the summer months with no hay, strictly range, except for a small amount of dairy feed which is given mostly to encourage the herd to come in at night. Their lactation runs about the same as goats that are corral fed, dropping to about 3 lbs. at the end of 10 months.

"We live too high in the mountains to sell milk so we raise kids and calves on the skim milk. The

kids get alfalfa till weaned and then are turned out to range. Their growth slows up for a time but by the end of the second summer when we first breed them they are as large, fat and sleek as show stock. Only when snow is deep do we feed any hay or grain. We now have 30 inches of snow, but up to 20 inches they prefer to go out to browse.

"As to the age of the goats, there are some 'smooth mouthed' does living a full life, still strong, producing well and producing rugged kids.

"Our does eat an enormous amount of salt, which they have access to at all times."

—CONCLUSIONS—

A subscriber says her goats eat hay well but refuse grain. Either they have been over-fed on grain or the grain is unpalatable. Have mice or rats had access to it?

—CONCLUSIONS—

If a man is not free to save and enjoy the fruits of his labor he is not free at all.

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The INFANT and the INVALID

By CHARLES E. ATKINSON, M. D.

YOU READ this presentation of the case for goat milk in Dairy Goat Journal for January 1950. No article in recent years has drawn the approval and attention from goat dairymen that this has—more than 100 of them have already requested that this be made available in a form for wide distribution to the medical profession and to the public.

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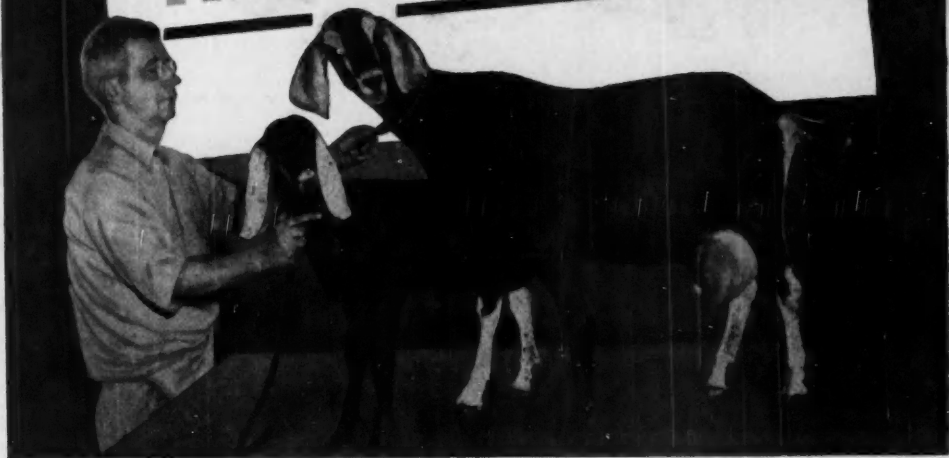
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Dr. Burt Miller of Kent, Ohio, well-known goat breeder, poses two of his fine animals. The mother's name is Pollyanna of Burllyn, No. N-79663. Last lactation she

milked for 24 months and was still producing 4 pounds a day when he dried her off at the end of 2 years. Dr. Miller feeds Purina and some of his home grains.

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